The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6468. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED

Hot and Protracted Contest Over Enforcement.

Democratic Filibustering to Kill the Original Bill.

They Accept as a Compromise a Clause of the Existing Law.

Senator Chandler Exposes the Secret of the Reform Movement.

A Conspiracy Between Sore-Heads and Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The session of Congress today has been of extraordinary interest and much excitement. Both branches have been in constant turmoil since early this morning. An unusually large number of members were present in their seats, notwithstanding the increased ratio of absentees. The President and Cabinet came to the Capitol soon after 9 o'clock and occupied the President's Room, as usual, on the Senate side. At 1 o'clock they retired for luncheon, but returned at 3 and remained until adjournment. The proclamation convening an extra session at 12½, was ready to be issued, but the extension of the session until 6 o'clock, which occurred a few minutes before noon, caused it to be withheld.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

The House met at 8 o'clock this morning and received the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Sundry Civil bill, and especially of the enforcement amendment of the Senate. The conference adopted the Enforcement bill as a part of the report, but amended it in several important particulars. These modifications did not pacify either party to the House dead-lock. They emasculated the bill to such an extent as to render it practically useless so far as its original purpose was concerned, while the Democrats objected to retaining any portion or semblance whatsoever. So the latter immediately began to filibuster as upon Saturday afternoon. Several dilatory motions were entertained, when Mr. KELLEY to the general surprise, moved to recommit the conference report. He then rather dramatically charged that the Enforcement bill was as portion of conference report under false pretenses, such as would have made a penal offense on the part of those responsible for it under the laws of his native State. Mr. KELLEY explained that he understood the Democrats to have accepted a conference on Saturday evening, only because one of the Senate conferers had come upon the floor and promised that the conference would recede from the objectionable Senate amendment, and because Mr. GARFIELD had intimated that he would favor such receding. Mr. KELLEY further confessed that he had himself pledged the other side of the House, if not that the conference would recede, at least that he would use his influence to make the majority of the House recede. What his object was in doing this he did not state, although he subsequently dropped remarks which indicated that he was opposed to the Enforcement bill itself, as well as to the manner in which it had been brought before the House. Mr. KELLEY'S motion was therefore made in redemption of a pledge, and, as he said, to vindicate his self-respect.

Mr. GARFIELD urged that the question was before the House in a perfectly legitimate and proper manner. There had been only five parliamentary methods of bringing the Appropriation bill before the House; and he, as Chairman of the Committee, had proposed each one of these methods in turn. The minority had filibustered against each, thus indicating plainly that they proposed to prevent any action whatever being taken. Mr. GARFIELD considered such a course equivalent to a parliamentary revolution utterly unprecedented and unjustiable on the part of the minority. It was simply preventing all action one way or the other.

Mr. BINGHAM took the same view. The eleventh hour talk of the Democrats about the constitutional restrictions was wholly irrelevant, because there was nothing in the amendment which had not been for two years on the statute-books, and ten days ago he had offered the other side every opportunity to debate the bill at length, and their solid vote had declined. Judge BINGHAM said he had no doubt on the score of unconstitutionality, but he did think that the attempt of the Democrats to prevent such legislation as the majority was ready to take the responsibility for, was the inauguration of a treason as disreputable, as dishonorable, and as disgraceful as that other treason on the same floor twelve years ago.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Several Democrats called Judge BINGHAM to order for this language. He repeated it, not to be misunderstood, with even greater emphasis, and Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, in his peculiar braggadocia and loud-mouthed manner, pronounced the statement "a damnable, disgraceful lie," and several other things equally obnoxious, but whose exact tenor was lost in the rattle of the gavel and the indescribable confusion which ensued upon the floor. A dozen gentlemen demanded that the language be taken down and ruled upon by the Speaker, and several motions were made to arrest both BINGHAM and MORGAN. Both gentlemen took it very coolly, considering the tempest of excitement and ill-temper which surged around them. MORGAN was ruled out of order at once, he having no claim to the floor, and the Speaker also decided that BINGHAM'S language was unparliamentary.

SENATORIAL ENCROACHMENTS.

After this episode, Mr. BINGHAM finished his speech in order, and Mr. KELLEY took the floor to close the debate. In calling the previous question on his motion to recommit, he made some remarks of grave import. He condemned without reservation the principle involved in attaching this character of legislation to an Appropriation bill, and he warned the House and country against the gradual tendency of the Senate to encroachments of power. He cited the cases of the Revenue bills of the past Winter, sent to the House by the Senate, as evidence of that tendency; he comforted the Democrats by citing Republican resistance sixteen years ago by the same means to a pro-slavery rider to the Army Appropriation bill which resulted in an extra session. The motion to recommit was then carried—yeas 99, nays 79. Among those favoring a recommittal, which was equivalent to instructions to recede from the enforcement resolution, were eighteen Republicans. Anxiety to prevent an extra session seemed to be the prevailing object of these eighteen gentlemen in receding, although it was clear that some of them voted because of objection to the bill itself.

EXTENSION OF THE SESSION.

By this time it was nearly 11 o'clock, and very clear that the hour of final adjournment would arrive before it would be possible to make and adopt a conference report which dropped the Enforcement amendment. Judge KELLEY, therefore, introduced a resolution extending the time of adjournment until 6 this evening. This passed by the very large vote of 131 to 31, which indicated the relative anxiety of the members to avoid an extra session, if possible.

The minority was led by Gen. BUTLER, and was composed chiefly of Southern Republicans and some others who have made up their minds to pass the three political bills now pending if it takes all Summer.

A COMPROMISE.

While they were filibustering on a motion to reconsider, the Senate had acted upon the resolution, and returned it just twenty minutes before 12. Shortly afterward, the House took a recess until 2½ o'clock, to await the second conference report. At that hour the Committee again reported an utter disagreement, when the House resolved to adhere to the disagreement and ask a new conference, reappointing, however, the same Committee as before, viz.: GARFIELD, PALMER, and NIBLACK. When the Senate received this request, it immediately reappointed its old Committee. In the mean time, Gen. GARFIELD had been over among the Democrats in the House to see if there were any terms which they would accept. Finally, Mr. KERR, of Indiana, took the bill, and made a modification of one portion, providing that the supervisors should have no power to make any arrests or interfere in any other way with the regular officers of election except to remain at the polls and watch the voting and the making up of the returns. This, he said, if agreed to, would induce the Democrats to cease factious opposition, though they could not be expected to vote for it. Gen. GARFIELD submitted this to EDMUNDS and BUTLER privately, who said it was all right. EDMUNDS resisted the modification in Committee, but finally yielded reluctantly, laughing in his sleeve at what the Democracy had asked for, the same limitations as to power being already in the existing bill. But at 5 o'clock the report was made to the Senate, and, almost without debate, it was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 17.

INEFFECTUAL FILIBUSTERING.

In the mean time the House had extended the session until 9 o'clock, and at 5:40 the Senate concurred. Then Gen. GARFIELD brought the report before the House, and explanations followed from himself, from Mr. KERR, and Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, and from Mr. POTTER, of New-York. The Democrats disclaimed all idea of consenting to the bill, but declared they would filibuster no longer. The Republicans kept quiet, except Mr. GOODRICH, of New-York, who is opposed to the bill, and who thought he saw that the concession was a sham. ELDRIDGE and HOLMAN refused to be bound by the promise not to filibuster, and started a raid on their own account, which was speedily stamped out, as there were but twenty members at their back. The rules were then suspended, and the conference report was then agreed to—yeas 102, nays 79. That ended the contest, and rendered the final adjournment certain at 9 o'clock, so that at 7¼ the House ordered a recess until 8¼.

THE EXTRA SESSION PROCLAMATION.

One strong impelling force which induced the Democrats to yield the fight was the fact, not publicly admitted, that the President stood ready with a proclamation to reconvene Congress within a half hour after the session if the Appropriation bill failed. He first prepared the proclamation for 12½, and when the time was extended he changed it to 6½ o'clock, so that members would scarcely have gotten out of their seats before they would be back in them again under the Presidential mandate. The Democracy would not confess to any dread of this, but they felt it strongly nevertheless.

A HARD HIT.

One of the hardest hits received by any member this session was given by Gen. GARFIELD, this afternoon, to Gen. FARNSWORTH, during the discussion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. FARNSWORTH was evidently provoked because the Conference Committee had cut out all the legislation with which he had attempted to hedge in MULLETT, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. He took up the item of $15,000 for introducing shad and salmon into the waters of the United States, which has been secured through the joint efforts of Prof. BAIRD and Mr. GEORGE SHEPARD PAGE, of the American Fish Culturists' Association. This FARNSWORTH made fun of, and suggested that next there should be a commission on bull heads, to which FOSTER of Ohio added for FARNSWORTH'S benefit, suckers. Here GARFIELD gravely observed that FARNSWORTH'S discomfort all came from the fact that there was too much appropriated for mulletts, which set the House in a roar, and FARNSWORTH subsided. Mr. FARNSWORTH today introduced the bill abolishing the franking privilege, which was defeated early in the session. He expressed an anxiety to discover whether there was any sincerity in the professions of the Philadelphia platform. He was enlightened to the entire satisfaction of everybody, the vote standing 128 in favor, to 29 against. Of the latter, only twelve were Republican votes.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

The Senate met today at 8 o'clock. The day was practically spent waiting for the House to propose some action on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. But in the meantime a great many private bills and other bills of minor importance were taken up and disposed of in some manner, and many of them were passed. There were some sharp passages of debate and some funny scenes. Mr. CHANDLER at one time having the seeming purpose to talk against time to force an adjournment at noon, gave an account of the conference at the New-York Hotel, at which it was agreed by certain Democratic Senators and Republicans that a new party should be organized, and a Republican should be nominated by it for President. FENTON pressed him to name the Republican Senator alluded to, and several Democrats professed ignorance of any such transaction, and desired to know what Democratic Senator he meant. Gen. BLAIR said nothing but smiled in a mysterious way, which might mean much or little. Senators MORTON, EDMUNDS, FRELINGHUYSEN, MORRILL of Maine, and others, persuaded CHANDLER, POOL and FLANNAGAN in turn to drop the debate and let the time of adjournment be extended, which was done only in the minute of time to save an extra session. The Senate having got the Apportionment bill off its hands, by agreeing to the conference report, took a recess from 6 till 8 o'clock, adjournment having once more been extended till 9 o'clock, the hour from 8 to 9 was spent as the last hour of sessions is usually spent, and the appropriate formalities having been observed, the presiding officer, Mr. ANTHONY, at 9 o'clock, declared adjournment without date. Among the items of the Appropriation bill passed today was one authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to purchase of Mr. THOMAS MORAN his painting of the "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," at a cost of $10,000. It will be placed permanently in the Capitol.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The President occupied the whole day, save three hours, at the Capitol, in the room where he transacts Executive business, accompanied by his Cabinet, Gen. BABCOCK, Mr. LUCKEY, Assistant Private Secretary, and Mr. SNIFFEN, Executive Clerk. The proclamation convening Congress in extra session at 12½ o'clock, in case of the failure of the Appropriation bill, was ready for delivery, but the extension of the time at 11:40 until 6 o'clock required a change in the proclamation. The President quietly directed that 6½ o'clock should be inserted, and this fact had much to do with bringing the recalcitrant filibusters to terms. They became satisfied that the President would call an extra session, and hence became much more tractable. At 5½ the time was again extended until 9 o'clock, but the proclamation was not again changed, as it had become evident by that time that an agreement would be reached during the day.

HOW THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE WAS WRITTEN.

At 1 o'clock the President returned to the Executive Mansion, where he met Judge SETTLE and the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination. As an instance of the remarkable nerve and readiness with which the President meets every exigency of his public or official life, it may be stated that, soon after he had returned to his room at the Senate, surrounded as he was by Cabinet officers, Secretaries and Senators running in and out, he sat down and wrote the letter of acceptance, and which contains, as a prominent Senator expressed it, a platform in every sentence. It was supposed that he would have waited for a quieter moment, but that could have yielded no more terse or pregnant utterances than did the moment of confusion in which the letter was so happily written.

THE REFORMED SYNOD.

The New-Brunswick Seminary Once More—Acrimonious Debate and Bitter Personalities—Dr. Anderson's Speech.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America resumed its sessions yesterday morning in the Harrison-street Church, Brooklyn. Dr. ELMENDORFF presided. After the religious services the report of the Committee on the Professorate, concerning the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary, which has been the cause of so much rather acrimonious debate, was again called up.

Dr. ANDERSON, of the Professorate Committee, opened the debate on the much-vexed seminary question. He charged Dr. VERMILYE with making false charges against the Committee, and having further befogged the subject by attacking their motives. He again denied the statement that the Committee had asked for the professors' resignations, and said that Dr. VERMILYE'S whole speech was ungentlemanly, and he did not mean to submit to it. It was insulting for him to say that the resolutions were written by the hand of Joab, who was a traitor and murderer, implying that the writer was a murderer of reputations and a conspirator against character. He characterized the doctor's speech as senseless rigmarole, and said that the gentleman who made it would have been more congenially employed defending the New-York Ring. "But," said the speaker, "enough of this rubbish; I will leave the low insinuations and the mean insinuator in order to consider the merits of the case." Dr. ANDERSON then proceeded to criticise the conduct of the seminary, and read several letters from students and others of a very personal nature, announcing that they were some of those which had been read before the Committee. Some of them accused the professors of utter incompetency, and one of them spoke of a certain professor as writing like "a cold, stupid-headed icicle."

Here some one rose and asked the speaker for the names of the writers, but he refused positively, and on the request being repeated, told the gentleman to "wait till he got it."

A delegate said that as the report of the Committee had been printed, and most of the members can read, the doctor was exercising himself unnecessarily. The doctor continued his reading, however, saying that one correspondent had stated that the present professors are sinking the ship, that new men are needed, and that the institution is become a "theological ice-house." Another says that these students for the Christian ministry are surrounded by teachers who do not live together in peace, and that the lectures are fitted for soft-headed infants. One communication vouches for the fact that a student was so dissatisfied that he went to a seminary of another denomination, where he was kindly received. The speaker urged the members to do all they can to improve the "factory," (so he called it,) saying that an entirely new factory should be placed in charge, the present one having failed, and not having shown themselves deserving of confidence. The speaker concluded by denouncing the author of an anonymous circular on the subject, that had been circulated, he said, for electioneering purposes and to create a false impression. The time for adjournment having come the meeting dispersed.

Last evening, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, D. D., of Albany, preached the annual sermon before the Convention, on the subject of "Benevolence." The attendance in the Middle Reformed Church, where the services were held, was quite large.

MURDERED AT MIDNIGHT.

A German Citizen Killed by a Gang of Ruffians in Division-Street.

The terrible murder of Mr. AUGUST BROWN, the German gentleman, who, while returning to his residence, No. 78 Lewis-street, with his wife, from the theatre, on Saturday night, was stricken down and killed by a gang of roughs at the corner of Division and Lewis streets, is being investigated by the Police and Coroner YOUNG. The facts of the murder are few and simple. In Division-street Mr. BROWN and his wife were approached by a gang of young thieves and ruffians. One of them rudely pushed against Mrs. BROWN, at the same time making use of a most vile epithet. BROWN, turning round, began pulling off his coat with a view of punishing the ruffian. While doing so, one of the fellows struck him a terrible blow from behind. He staggered and fell on his back to the sidewalk. The back of his head struck the sidewalk, and the base of his skull was fractured. Mrs. BROWN seeing her husband unconscious, and, as she thought, dead, shouted, "Murder; help." To quiet her outcry, some other roughs who had arrived at the scene proposed to help her to carry the inanimate body of her husband to her residence. They did, and left her. The Thirteenth Precinct Police learned of the affair, and an ambulance being sent for, Mr. Brown was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He never regained consciousness, but gradually sinking, died at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, a short time after his admission to the hospital. In this respect the conduct of the officials at the hospital is reprehensible and extremely unaccountable. Although Mr. BROWN died at 3 o'clock A. M. on Sunday morning, no notification was sent from the hospital to the Coroner's office until late yesterday afternoon.

The fullest investigation will be made. Capt. McDONNELL, of the Thirteenth Precinct, with his detectives arrested three noted roughs—JOHN SMITH, who a few months ago stabbed a man in Water-street, and two brothers, named RICHARD and JOHN ALLISON. SMITH was brought before Mrs. BROWN, and she partially identified him as the man who had struck her husband. The ALLISONS admitted being present when the murder was committed, but denied being concerned in its perpetration. In order to give Capt. McDONNELL time to secure positive evidence, which he is engaged in collecting, Coroner YOUNG has not as yet fixed a day on which the inquest will be held.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Report of the Minority of the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 10.—The views of Senators BAYARD and CASSERLY, constituting a minority of the Committee appointed to investigate alleged abuses in the New-York Custom-house, are set forth at length in a paper submitted by them to the Senate today, which comprises about 130 pages of manuscript, besides a large amount of printed testimony incorporated therewith. They state that any incompleteness which may be found in their review of the extended investigation and of the two thousand two hundred printed pages of testimony relating to varied and important objects, may be accounted for by the circumstances attending the submission of the report of the majority, which, they allege, was, to their surprise, prepared and presented without consultation with the minority, who have, therefore, they state, had no reasonable opportunity to examine and sift the report, but only to obtain a summary view of its conclusions, from which they are, in the main, compelled entirely to dissent. The minority adduce the testimony of great numbers of leading merchants of New-York, the depositions of various importers, the statements of LEET & STOCKING themselves, and find that the statements of all these parties prove that the excessive extortions under the General Order business, after it had become a monopoly in the hands of LEET & STOCKING, were intensified so that there could be no doubt whatever, from the proof submitted that the system, as conducted by LEET & SOCKING, under the privilege of Collector MURPHY, was a monstrous abuse and a scandalous system of robbery. The report proceeds at great length in an endeavor to connect the President with Custom-house abuses. The tenure of good behavior is strongly recommended and argued, and the minority report closes with the statement that the evils so wide-spread and thorough, which have been discovered, show that no department of the public service in the Custom-house inquired into by the Committee, is free from the taint of demoralization and corruption which the rule of MURPHY has necessarily entailed upon them. The evil is not so much in bad laws, although the repeal of the law of seizures is recommended, but in the maladministration of laws growing out of the utter unfitness and incompetency of those who have been placed in high places of civil government.

Fire in the Caisson.

A fire broke out yesterday in the caisson of the East River Bridge, on the New-York side. As soon as the fact was discovered a stream of water was let on into the chamber where the flame existed, and the danger is now deemed to be over. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as the interior of the caisson is lighted with gas. It is supposed that some of the gas-pipes leaked—hence the flame. The amount of damage done is unknown, as the men in charge were very reticent.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

Gen. Grant Officially Notified of His Renomination.

His Letter of Acceptance—A Characteristic Document—Interesting Report of the Interviews with the President and Gen. Wilson—Speech of the Latter—His Relations with Mr. Colfax.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following is a copy of the official letter notifying President GRANT of his nomination, which was handed him by the President of the Philadelphia Convention:

WASHINGTON, June 10.

To the President:

SIR: In pursuance of our instructions we, the undersigned President and Vice-Presidents of the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th inst., have the honor to inform you of your nomination for reelection to the office of President of the United States. As it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed, or the unanimity which hailed you as the choice of the people, we can only add that you received the entire vote of every State and Territory.

Regarding your re-election as necessary to the peace and continued prosperity of the country, we ask your acceptance of the nomination.

THOMAS SETTLE,
President of the National Republican Convention.

Paul Strabach, of Alabama; Elisha Baxter, of Arkansas; C. A. Sargent, of California; Sabin L. Sage, of Connecticut; Isaac Jump, of Delaware; Benj. Conlay, of Georgia, Vice-Presidents. Emory A. Storrs, of Illinois; Gen. Solomon D. Meredith, of Indiana; W. H. Serves, of Iowa; John C. Carpenter, of Kansas; R. M. Kelley, of Kentucky; Lewis Frazier, of Louisiana; P. F. Rohey, of Maine; Thomas Kelso, of Maryland; A. H. Rice, of Massachusetts; Eber B. Ward, of Michigan; C. T. Benedict, of Minnesota; R. W. Flannery, of Mississippi; J. F. Benjamin, of Missouri; John S. Bowen, of Nebraska; W. H. Y. Hackett, New-Hampshire; Dudley S. Gregory, New-Jersey; H. B. Claflin, New-York; Edward Contwell, North Carolina; Jacob C. Muehler, Ohio; John F. Booth, Oregon; H. W. Oliver, Pennsylvania; Gen. A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island; A. J. Ramsier, South Carolina; Wm. H. Wisner, Tennessee; A. B. Norton, Texas; J. Fairbanks, Vermont; Charles J. Malord, Virginia; Charles Horton, West Virginia; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; Dennis Egan, Florida; George M. Chilcott, Colorado; John F. Cook, District of Columbia; John R. McBride, Idaho; John W. Donnellon, Wyoming; J. F. Hollister, Utah; F. Breeden, New-Mexico; L. B. Church, Montana.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

Hon. Thomas Settle, President National Republican Convention; Paul Strabach, Elisha Baxter, C. A. Sargeant, and others, Vice-Presidents:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the Convention held in Philadelphia, Penn., on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received.

I accept the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support.

If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations.

When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust, by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or next, I hope to leave to him as Executive a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity.

With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection and privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted,

I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

Details of the Interview with President Grant and Senator Wilson.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Pursuant to a notice, Judge SETTLE, of North Carolina, President of the National Republican Convention, and the Vice-Presidents for the several States and Territories, met at the Ebbitt House at noon today, to take action in regard to officially notifying President GRANT and Senator WILSON of their nominations at Philadelphia. Judge SETTLE and most of the Vice-Presidents were present. An arrangement had been previously made with the President to meet him at 8 o'clock this evening, but as many of the gentlemen residing in distant States desired to take the evening train for home, Judge SETTLE and several of the Vice-Presidents waited on the President at the Capitol, and requested that he would fix an earlier hour. He accordingly fixed 1 o'clock P. M., and at that hour was at the White House, awaiting the arrival of the officers of the Convention. The latter arrived at about 1½, and were shown into the President's private office. The President came in a moment later, when each of the delegates was introduced by Judge SETTLE. After the ceremony of introduction had been performed, Judge SETTLE said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: We are before you to perform a very agreeable duty. We are here to officially inform you of your unanimous nomination for the Presidency by the National Republican Convention, assembled in Philadelphia on the 6th inst. Beyond this I do not know that we have anything to say.

Here Judge SETTLE handed the President the letter officially notifying him of his nomination.

The President said:

GENTLEMEN: I am not now ready to respond to your letter, but will take an early opportunity to do so in writing.

Judge SETTLE—Yes, sir, your answer, I presume, should be addressed to me.

Mr. STORRS, of Illinois—I wish the President of the Convention would tell President GRANT what a superb convention we had. I have never seen anything to equal it.

Judge SETTLE—I confess I am unequal to the task and consequently I must decline. Suppose you do it.

The PRESIDENT—That is a speech to which I could appropriately respond. It is short and to the point.

Judge SETTLE—I am quite sure I should fail if I attempted anything like a description of the Convention. It cannot be described. The enthusiasm, the unanimity, the solid vote of every State cannot be adequately described, even in the public prints. The President himself must have been present to fully appreciate the Convention. What we now want to do especially is to tell the President what we intend to do in November.

PAUL STROBACH—Mr. President, as a Vice-President of the National Convention, and as a representative of the Germans of America, I pledge Alabama for you in November, with as handsome a majority as in 1868, and the overwhelming vote of the 800,000 German voters in the United States.

The PRESIDENT—It is certainly gratifying to me to learn that, after holding office for three years—never having before held a political office, and never having been a candidate for nomination—I have been indorsed by my former supporters. This is something I cannot forget. I am, of course, very grateful.

Gen. SOLOMON D. MEREDITH said: The nomination of President GRANT is unprecedented in the history of the United States. In the Philadelphia Convention every Congressional District was represented and every delegate cast his vote for you, Mr. President. I have been present at other Republican Conventions. I was present when you, Mr. President, were first nominated, and I can say unhesitatingly that I never before saw such spontaneous unanimity as was exhibited at Philadelphia. It is very flattering to you, Sir. And now let me say for Indiana that she will give you fifteen electoral votes. I will not say anything about the precise majority, but I am sure of fifteen electoral votes.

The PRESIDENT—At any rate don't let your people vote more than once. [Laughter.]

Gen. MEREDITH—No, we propose to give you the State by a handsome majority by allowing each voter in the State to vote once only.

B. F. CONLEY, the Georgia Vice-President, said: We will do the best we can for you.

The PRESIDENT—That is as much as Georgia can do. [Laughter.]

Gen. JOHN F. BENJAMIN, of Missouri—You know, as well as I do, Mr. President, that disaffection has existed in the ranks of the Republican Party in Missouri, but let me assure you that the disaffection is very slight. We propose to do now as we did in 1868, and will do our duty at the polls.

Gov. FAIRCHILD, on behalf of Wisconsin, pledged the President a handsome majority, as did the Vice-President, from Michigan, and CHARLES J. MELORD, (colored,) of Virginia. The latter put down Virginia for 60,000 for GRANT.

Mr. A. D. NORTON, of Texas, said—If Mr. GREELEY should be indorsed in Baltimore, Texas will give you her electoral vote. Every loyal man will support you, inasmuch as they have already surrendered to you.

Mr. WILLIAM H. WISNER, of Tennessee—I promise you, Mr. President, that we will make a gallant fight in Tennessee. There are a good many of the Southern Democracy in my State, who, if they are called upon to give up their organization to GREELEY and BROWN, would prefer to surrender to you as they did in 1865.

A CALL ON SENATOR WILSON.

The delegation then took their leave and proceeded to the Capitol to wait on Senator WILSON. They met him in the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Judge SETTLE, addressing Senator WILSON, said he had a very grateful duty to perform, under instructions of the Philadelphia National Convention, and handed him a letter informing him of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and added he was sure he could not, even if he attempted, give an idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed at the Convention.

Senator WILSON made the following impromptu reply:

I will, in a day or two, give you an answer in writing to this communication. I take this occasion, however, to thank you and the members of the Convention you represent for this manifestation of confidence. As I neither asked nor wrote to any member of the Convention to give me a vote, I am all the more grateful for their generous support. I am gratified, too, for the friendly tone of the Republican Press of the country. For thirty-six years, in public life and in private life, I have striven to maintain the distinguishing idea of the Republican Party—the freedom and equality of all men. I have striven ever to be true to my country and to the rights of our common humanity, to know no sectional interest, nor race, nor color. In the future, as in the past, I shall unfalteringly adhere to those principles which are the convictions of my judgment, heart and conscience. I am clearly of the opinion that the great soldier, who rendered such illustrious services to the country in the great civil war, will be re-elected President of the United States. His humanity to the vanquished, his firmness to vindicate the rights of the humble and defenceless, and his devotion to the leading ideas of the Republican Party cannot be questioned. I esteem it a high honor to be associated with him in the coming contest. While I am grateful to the friends who gave me such generous support, I honor those who adhered with such devotion to Mr. COLFAX. We have been personal and political friends for nearly twenty years, and it is a source of profound satisfaction to me that our personal relations have not been disturbed by the recent contest. While I shall never cease to feel grateful to friends who honored me by their support, I shall ever entertain sincere respect for those who deemed it to be their duty to give their support to others. I hope we shall all strive to win to our support every honest and patriotic man in the country, every man true to the rights of humanity, every man who would elevate the condition of the toiling millions, and have our Republic become a great Christian nation, an example to the world. Let it be understood that our ranks are wide open to receive all devoted to the country, and who would advance the happiness and general well-being of all sections of the land and all conditions of the people. We, Republicans, should offer the hand of reconciliation to all fair-minded and honorable men and use all legitimate means to achieve success, for the honor and salvation of the country, as well as for that of the party which saved the Union and established freedom in every part of the land.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

Report of the Committee on Military Affairs—No Evidence that the Missing Documents Ever Reached the Adjutant-General's Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The House Committee on Military Affairs today made a report, saying the object of the resolution was twofold: First—To investigate as to the loss of the papers in the matter of the Buell Court of Inquiry, and who is responsible therefor. Second—To inquire generally as to the preservation of the records of the War Department. The Committee have examined a large number of witnesses as to the first point, who might have a knowledge of those papers and their loss or abstraction, and find no trace as to where the papers of the Court of Inquiry are or may be. The evidence shows that they came into the possession of the War Department on the 15th of May, 1867, and for a time to have remained in the office of the Judge-Advocate-General; and also, to have been taken in part at one time to the office of the Adjutant-General. But they were at the time of deposit in the office of the Judge-Advocate-General not a proper part of the records of that office. The evidence shows they were brought to this city in a trunk, and were left while in the latter offices in the trunk until taken out to be carried to the office of the Adjutant-General. There seems to have began the obscurity as to the care and keeping and the subsequent loss Judge HOLT, on this point, says: The first error with regard to these records was in their being sent to this office at all. They did not pertain to the Judge-Advocate-General's office, and it should have been returned without delay. The only explanation is the amount of business. There is no evidence that they all ever reached the office of the Adjutant-General, and the weight of evidence is that they have never been put on file there. The Adjutant-General testifies that his official records show only the receipt of the opinion of the Court of Inquiry, and nothing more. Nothing appears as to the testimony of the proceedings of the Court. There is some evidence going to show that the papers were sent over from the office of the Judge-Advocate-General, but it is obscure. The papers in the office of the Adjutant General are kept with scrupulous care. Complete memoranda and indexes are provided, and whatever is filed there is so noted, marked and arranged as to be easily found, or if taken away its absence can be accounted for. The only papers remaining on file in connection with the matter, is the finding or opinion of the Court. This document is found on file in the office of the Secretary of War. There is nothing in any office to show the presence or absence of any other paper in connection with the case. No blame seems to attach to any particular officer, person or employe for the loss. Gen. WALLACE, the President of the Court of Inquiry, and Gen. BUELL himself were examined as to the point whether any one who may have had possession of these papers was interested or influenced by any motive to destroy them, and especially whether the President or Gen. SHERMAN could have such an inducement, and both exonerated these officers from such a charge or suspicion. The Committee found that BEN PITTMAN, Esq., of Cincinnati, has his full notes in good preservation, and recommended unanimously the passage of a bill, which became a law, authorizing a transcript to be filed in the War Department so as to supply the loss of the original papers. The Committee have also found that Gen. BUELL has complete letter-press copies of the testimony. The other branch of the inquiry relates to the case generally of papers and records in the War Department. In this matter the Committee find that the letter-books of the army, and particularly the letter-book of Gen. HALLECK, have been mutilated. Leaves have been torn out, and in some places the stubs are marked as private or personal, and in the blank back leaves of some others there is a memorandum signed by an officer of Gen. HALLECK'S staff, ROBERT N. SCOTT, that they were torn out for the reason that they were personal and confidential letters, and taken out by order of Gen. HALLECK. The Committee have examined the indexes which are not full, to ascertain whether the last letters were, as stated, private, and find that in some instances they were, but cannot at present express an opinion as to what were the contents of these letters, since many of them were not indexed, and many others have but a slight memorandum indicating their character. A large number of them seem to have been on official business of importance, and necessarily of value as public historical documents. The testimony concurs in showing that these mutilations were made by order or by permission of Gen. HALLECK, and before they came into the hands of his successor or of the War Department. The Committee still hope to be able to procure additional facts from the testimony of the staff officers of Gen. HALLECK.

A complete list of these letters has been made out by the Adjutant-General, and is embodied in this testimony.

The Committee also ascertained that, by order of Gen. RAWLINS, late Secretary of War, a number of letters and documents were taken from the files of the War Department, and delivered to Gen. ADAM BADEAU, who was at the time writing a history of the war. An exact list of them is made out by the Adjutant-General. These letters were all of an official character and important in their nature, and are about 367 in number. As nearly as can be ascertained they appear to have been merely letters, and not reports of army operations and battles. These latter were formal and lengthy documents, and are now all on file in the office of the Adjutant-General, there being no testimony of the loss or abstraction of any regular reports of army operations. The lost letters have been proven to have been sent to England, but whether they were returned to this country or not by Gen. BADEAU does not appear. They have not been returned to the files of the War Department. They are known perfectly by the notes, indexes and memoranda in the office of the Adjutant-General. The Committee have examined, as to the care, preservation and method of keeping the various records of the War Department, the Secretary of War, his chief clerk, The Adjutant-General, the Judge-Advocate-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, the Acting Chief of the Ordnance, the Pay-master-General, the Chief of the Engineers, the Surgeon-General, and a large number of clerks, and find that the records under their charge are in good order and well preserved; that the papers on file are noted with proper numbers and indorsements and are kept in regular files, with accurate memoranda and indexes by which they can, with facility, be found and identified, and that there are no papers lost, mislaid or missing, except such as have been mutilated.

The Committee are satisfied that the records and papers of the War Department are kept and preserved faithfully and carefully. The Committee ask further time to investigate the matter of the loss of the papers and documents, believing that further light may be thrown upon the subject by the examination of witnesses, who cannot be reached at this session of Congress.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

An Italian Shoots His Wife and Her Brother—The Latter Wounds the Assassin in the Eleventh Ward Station-House—The Woman and Her Spouse Dangerously Wounded.

The quiet of that usually sober and respectable portion of the City, the Eleventh Ward, was broken last night by a shooting affray of a most desperate and horrifying character, the occasion being intense jealousy on the part of an injured husband, who sought revenge for his wrongs by shooting his wife.

CAROLINE MARGRAF, a German girl eighteen years of age, in January formed the acquaintance of CARLO J. MAGGIORI, an Italian painter. He paid his addresses to her, and, it seems, represented that he was worth some $2,000. Miss MARGRAF after marrying MAGGIORI about the middle of January, left him in disgust, a month ago, and refused to be reconciled to him. This was owing to the fact soon discovered after her marriage, that he was not only poor but a confirmed drunkard, and wife-beater. During the brief term of her wedded life she was compelled to support both her husband and herself by needle-work. On leaving MAGGIORI a month ago, she went back to her mother's house, and remained there. MAGGIORI yesterday morning sent a note to her mother's house, asking the girl to meet him at the rooms they had occupied while living together as man and wife, and which are on the second floor of No. 415 East Houston-street, within a few yards of the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, when they would arrange matters so that a divorce could be procured by mutual agreement. The girl went, taking her brother LOUIS MARGRAF, who is twenty-one years old, that he might protect her from insult and be a witness to any proposition which MAGGIORI would make. Before leaving the house the brother took a small Smith & Wesson revolver from the mantel-piece and put it in his pocket. She had an audience with MAGGIORI in her brother's presence in the rooms. The conference was not a pleasant one, and harsh language was used by both parties. At length MAGGIORI saw that the results to be attained were not what he desired, and said to his wife: "Let us go downstairs, CAROLINE, into the cool air, and we can fix this affair." She left the room with him, and the brother, fearing foul play, crept down the stairs after them. He stopped in the door-way, and MAGGIORI, putting his right arm around the girl's neck, with his left hand drew from a side-pocket a Lefacheux self-cocking revolver, and fired at her. The ball entered her left breast in an oblique direction, passing toward the centre of the sternum. She fell in the hallway, saying, "Dear God, I am murdered." The brother sprang from the stairway, through the hall, and was in the act of seizing MAGGIORI, when the latter turned and fired upon him twice. One ball smashed the fingers of his left hand, but the other passed through his left jaw, fracturing the molar bone and lodging in his head. The brother staggered for a moment, and MAGGIORI, seeing that he had wounded him, turned and ran up Houston-street. MARGRAF in an instant recovered his nerve, and chased him, drawing his own revolver, and firing at the flying assassin as he ran. The chase continued but a few seconds, the firing going on all the while. MAGGIORI, finding that he was being rapidly overtaken and likely to be shot down, turned quickly round the corner of Union Market and dashed up the steps leading into the Eleventh Prescinct Station-house. Young MARGRAF was close upon him, and as MAGGIORI ran up the stairway, fired on him twice. The last shot entered MAGGIORI'S right loin, just at the line of the kidneys. By this time the noise of the firing had awakened a Police Sergeant, named MILLER, who was on duty in the Station-house, and some officers were sent out to convey the wounded persons to the Station-house. Police Surgeon SAVILLE seeing that the case was a bad one, directed the nervous Sergeant to telegraph at once to Bellevue Hospital for ambulances. In a few minutes Warden BRENNAN and two ambulance surgeons with ambulances were at the Station-house. The wounds of MAGGIORI, his wife and her brother were not probed, it being deemed judicious to defer all inquiry by means of instruments until the patients had reached the hospital. Enough was learned, however, to enable the statement to be made that MAGGIORI and his wife are in all probability fatally wounded, while the brother of the unfortunate girl is shot dangerously, but not in a necessarily fatal manner. The Police were singularly negligent in furnishing the facts in their possession, and were quite impudent when asked for them. Sergt. MILLER, who was in charge, delegated his duties to a special officer named BENNETT. It was noticeable that Capt. MURPHY, the Tammany appointee, had not been in his Station-house up to 10 o'clock last night, although the tragedy occurred two hours before.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President will leave Washington today, with his family, for Long Branch.

The Great Western steam-ship *Arragon* arrived at Bristol, England, on Sunday, from this port.

The steam-ship *Pereire*, Capt. DEURE, from New-York, June 1, arrived at Brest, France, last evening.

The United States steamer *Wachusett*, Commander C. H. CUSHMAN, arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d inst.

The Cunard steam-ship *Abyssinia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 12½ P. M. today, and sailed for Liverpool.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* urges Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX for a place in President GRANT'S Cabinet during his second term.

Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD is a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Louisville, Ky., District.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes that the negroes of Alabama present a solid front for GRANT.

Hon. JOHN H. GILMER, of Virginia, has written a strong letter giving his reasons why he will advocate the re-election of President GRANT.

Gen. BURNSIDE had a most cordial welcome to Norristown, Penn., on Saturday, by the old members of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment.

The Continental Hotel at Long Branch has been sold for $150,000 cash, which is one-third of its value, to Mr. BENNETT, for the LELANDS. It will open June 15.

Gov. HOFFMAN, yesterday, pardoned DAVID SILVERMAIL, who was convicted at Syracuse for burglary, and sentenced to three years imprisonment at Auburn.

Ten Democratic County Conventions thus far have been held in Georgia. Six unequivocally opposed indorsing GREELEY at Baltimore, and three were non-committal; only one indorsed GREELEY.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Earl Granville Promises Another Treaty Statement Today.

Proposed Joint Note in Behalf of Roumanian Jews.

Successes Claimed for the Revolutionists in Mexico.

Sailing of a Supposed Cuban Privateer from Baltimore.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, Declines the Nomination for Governor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Treaty Statement in Parliament—The Ballot Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 10.—Earl GRANVILLE will make a statement tomorrow in the House of Lords with regard to the negotiations for the amendment of the Treaty of Washington.

The Ballot bill passed to a second reading in the House of Lords to-night by a vote of 86 against 56, after a long debate.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

An Effort for Joint European Action to Protect the Persecuted People.

LONDON, June 10.—Earl GRANVILLE, seconded by the Italian Government, has proposed a conference of the European Powers to consider the course to be adopted in view of a constant recurrence of the barbarous outbursts against the Jews in Roumania, and the propriety of exerting a direct pressure on the Roumanian Government to compel preventive measures. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in reply to Earl GRANVILLE'S proposal, sympathizes with the persecuted Jews, but apprehends that the course proposed would only excite agitation on the Eastern question, and that, therefore, he is not willing to enter into such a conference. He proposes a joint note to the Roumanian Government as to its intentions, and guarantees that it can afford protection to the Jews, and thinks that this would awaken it to some sense of its responsibilities. Should the reply to his proposal be unsatisfactory, he would suggest a settlement on the basis of the treaty of 1858. Prussia takes the same ground. The answers of the other Powers are not yet known, but it is probable that the suggestion of GORTSCHAKOFF will be adopted.

MEXICO.

Monterey Recaptured by the Revolutionists.

MATAMORAS, June 8.—The revolutionists, under QUIROGA, having recaptured Monterey on the 4th inst., before Gen. CEBALLOS could reach there with reinforcements, QUIROGA turned upon CEBALLOS with the whole of his force and compelled him to retreat to Mier, where he remained yesterday. It is believed today that CEBALLOS cannot remain in the field against the insurgents with his present force, and that he is retreating on Matamoras, to shelter himself behind the forts and the National Guards. Several of Gen. CEBALLOS' heavy guns have reached Reynosa, having been sent in advance, to prevent their retarding his retreat. Gen. QUIROGA'S force is estimated at 5,000, he having impressed into his service 1,500 prisoners captured from Gen. CORELLA in the engagement at Monterey. Gen. CEBALLOS issued a proclamation at Mier, yesterday, acknowledging the disaster at Monterey and the reoccupation of that place by the revolutionists, their advance upon his force, and indicating the probability of his retreat to this place, which is now being executed. Another siege of Matamoras is imminent, with the prestige of recent success in favor of the revolutionists.

Remains of Corelle's Force at Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 10.—The steamer *San Juan* arrived here to-night from Camargo, which place she left yesterday afternoon, bringing Gen. CORELLA'S staff and twenty men, who are all of the Government force that escaped from the disaster at Monterey out of of 4,000. Gen. CEVALLOS met the advance of QUIROGA'S army at Cevallo, on the 7th, and, after a slight engagement, retreated to Mier, and thence upon Camargo, closely pursued by the Revolutionists, which place he abandoned yesterday, and is in full retreat for Matamoras, with less that 2,000 men, while QUIROGA'S revolutionists are said to exceed 4,000. A small party of insurgents appeared today near Matamoras, and unless CEVALLOES reaches that place within one or two days, fears are entertained that the National Guard will pronounce.

Business is entirely suspended again in Matamoras, and the greatest anxiety prevails as to the result of the present defeat of the Government forces.

A CUBAN PRIVATEER.

Departure of a Suspicious Steamer from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—The steamer, *Fannie*, which cleared from this port for Turks Island on Thursday last, had on board 200 tons of coal. The *Fannie* had been recently sold to the owner of the notorious steam-ship *Hornet*, and the crew of the latter vessel having been shipped on the *Fannie*, excited the suspicion of the Custom-house authorities here, and the ship was thoroughly searched before sailing. Nothing irregular was found on board. The *Fannie* was escorted by the revenue steamer *Northerner* from Baltimore, down the bay and outside the capes to a point seventy-five miles south-east of Cape Henry, and thirty-five miles from land. From the time of her leaving Baltimore, until parted with by the *Northerner*, the *Fannie* had no communication with any vessel or with the shore.

The Fannie Takes on a Cargo.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—The steamer *Wilmington*, Capt. BROWN, at this port from Philadelphia, reports that on Sunday noon, off Barnegat, west by south thirty miles, saw the steamer *Fannie*, of New-York, taking cargo from an unknown schooner alongside. Afterward saw her move to another schooner and commence taking on board cargo from her. The steamer seemed to have many persons on board, both black and white.

INDIANA.

The Coming Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—The hotels are already crowded with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will meet on Wednesday. It is authoritatively announced that Ex-Senator HENDRICKS declines the use of his name for the nomination for Governor. Hon. J. T. NIBLACK and Hon. M. C. KERR will be prominent candidates.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11—1 A. M.—The barometer is lower over New-England. It is higher over the Southern States. Clear and clearing weather is prevailing over the former, with light winds; clear weather very generally from the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf coasts to the lakes, with light to fresh winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather will prevail on Tuesday over the New-England and Middle States, with light to fresh westerly winds, and over the Southern States, with light winds, and north and east of the Ohio Valley, with southerly winds, veering to westerly, except over the upper-lake region, where partially cloudy weather may prevail. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, DELIVERED IN EDINBURGH IN 1872. By ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D. D., Dean of Westminster, Author of Lectures on the Jewish and Eastern Churches, &c., &c. 1 vol., 8vo. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

The history of the Church of Scotland is certainly one of the last topics which Dean STANLEY would have been expected to select for discussion. It is, of course, full enough of material for that brilliant, graphic description which uniformly characterizes the productions of this distinguished writer, and which has secured for his lectures on the Jewish and Eastern Churches such wide popularity, but the thorough treatment of the subject is surrounded with perils from which any but the boldest controversialist might be pardoned for shrinking. With all his liberal tendencies, Dean STANLEY's ecclesiastical connections committed him to a discussion of the subject from a stand-point sure to provoke hostile criticism; and that he anticipated it is evident enough from the tone of his preface, in which he emphatically disclaims all intention to wound the feelings of any who might entertain different opinions from his own, while he invites all who may read the lectures to approach them in the spirit of the discourse which introduces the volume, and which is devoted to the "eleventh commandment," "that ye love one another." The eagerness and impetuosity with which Prof. RAINEY, of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, has assailed these lectures, afford an earnest of what Dean STANLEY might have expected had he essayed a consecutive and exhaustive history of the Church of Scotland. From this fate the Dean has fortunately been saved by his tendency to avoid tedious detail and by dashing off, in a series of vivid, eloquent sketches, a group of historical pictures, which are sure to remain permanently fixed in the memory of whoever may glance over them. In the preface he states that some of the most conspicuous personages of the Scottish Church, such as JOHN KNOX and ANDREW MELVILLE; some of its most conspicuous features, such as its system of education and of discipline; some of its most conspicuous events, the General Assembly of 1738 and the Disruption of 1843—have been passed over, "partly as sufficiently well known, partly for other reasons equally obvious." He adds that he has also, on principle, abstained from entering into the details of the several controversies in which the Church of Scotland has been at different times involved. The particular points at issue between the Burghers and the Anti-Burghers, between the Secession, the Relief, and the Free Church, between the Moderates and Populars, the Collegers and Usagers, the Unionists and Anti-Unionists, could only have been set forth by a minute investigation and exposition which would have diverted the attention from the general features of interest common to all of these divisions.

In the first lecture Dean STANLEY reviews the early condition of the Scottish religion. The Celtic Church, the Medieval Church and the modern Episcopal Church—the last in its relation to Presbyterianism—are all passed in review.

The second lecture is devoted to the Church of Scotland—that is, to the Established Church. In speaking of its independence Dean STANLEY recalls the following incidents attending the rejection of the English liturgy in 1637, which, although historical, are well worth reviving. He writes:

"The first was when 'the old herb woman,' hearing the Archbishop who watched the rubric direct the Dean to 'read the collect of the day,' gathered up her indignation in the well-known exclamation, confounding 'cholic' and collect, and discharged at the Dean's head the famous stool, which he escaped by 'jowking,' but gave the signal for a universal discharge of the like fauld stools of the ladies or their waiting-maids throughout the church. Had they waited till the Dean had read the collect, it is possible that they might even then have changed their minds. The other incident was apparently later in the day, when 'a good Christian woman,' who, unable to escape from the church after its doors were closed to quell the disturbance, had retired to the furthest corner to be beyond reach of the hateful service, and who then, hearing, as she thought, the 'mass sang in her lug,' turned round on the offender, and 'shot against him the thunderbolt of her zeal, and warmed both his cheeks with the weight of her hands. The dreadful provocation which called for this explosion was that 'a young man sitting behind her began to sound forth "Amen."'

Never, except in the days of the French Revolution, did a popular tumult lead to such important results. The stool which was on that occasion flung at the head of the Dean of Edinburgh extinguished the English liturgy entirely in Scotland for the seventeenth century, to a great extent even till the nineteenth; and gave to the civil war of England an impulse which only ended in the overthrow of the Church and Monarchy.

The following description of the adoption of the National Covenant is an admirable specimen of Dean STANLEY's picturesque style. He writes:

"The other scene to which I will call attention is the adoption of the National Covenant. Of all national Confessions of Faith ever adopted—at least in these realms—it is the one which, for the time, awakened the widest and the deepest enthusiasm. It was in the Grey Friars Church at Edinburgh that it was first received, on Feb. 28, 1638. The aged Earl of SUTHERLAND was the first to sign his name. Then the whole congregation followed. Then it was laid on the flat gravestone still preserved in the church-yard. Men and women crowded to add their names. Some wept aloud, others wrote their names in their own blood; others added after their names 'till death.' For hours they signed, till every corner of the parchment was filled, and only room left for their initials, and the shades of night alone checked the continual flow. From Grey Friars Church-yard it spread to the whole of Scotland. Gentlemen and noblemen carried copies of it 'in their portmanteaus and pockets,' requiring and collecting subscriptions publicly and privately. Women sate in church all day and all night, from Friday till Sunday, in order to receive the communion with it. None dared to refuse their names. The general panic, or the general contagion, caught those whom we should least expect. The chivalrous MONTROSE, the gay CHARLES II., the holy and enlightened LEIGHTON were constrained to follow in the universal rush. From Scotland it spread to England, and there assumed the more portentous shape of the Solemn League and Covenant. What had begun by being an impassioned, yet not unreasonable, determination to defend the rights of Presbytery in Scotland, had now grown into a determination as impassioned to enforce it throughout the Empire. The imperious dictation of the Church of Scotland reached into the heart of London. There, in St. Margaret's Church, beneath the shadow of Westminster Abbey, the Covenant was read from the pulpit, article by article, in the presence of both Houses of Parliament and of the Assembly of Divines. Every person in the congregation stood up, with his right hand raised to heaven, and took the pledge to observe it. One by one they signed their names; and thence it was spread and enforced with all the penalties of the law, and by all the pressure of enthusiasm in every county in England. Hardly any ventured to decline. Forced explanations, mutual reservations, here and there were expressed. The voice of one just and wise man, RICHARD BAXTER, was raised against this indiscriminate enforcement of so minute and terrible a confession. But, on the whole, it took its place as the very first and chiefest creed of the Church of Great Britain. The vehemence with which it was first received, the tenacity with which it still retains its hold on the Cameronian portion of the Church of Scotland is one of the most signal proofs of the power of Scottish religion to enkindle the whole nation. 'I dinna ken what the Covenant is,' said an old Scottish dame, even in our own day, 'but I'll maintain it.' 'To pass in silence over the sworn Covenant,' was, according to RUTHERFORD, a denial of Christianity itself. But, on the other hand, the rapid subsidence of this enthusiasm, even at the time; its almost total disappearance now even among those who might be thought of the direct spiritual lineage of those who imposed it, is a striking example both to Scotland and all the world of the transitory nature of those outward expressions of party zeal, which at the moment seem all important. There are documents of a like sulphurous kind which still hold a certain place, though they were not engendered in so impassioned an atmosphere as the Solemn League and Covenant. But their original source is identical, and their ultimate fate will doubtless be the same.

In summing up the good and the evil of the sterner aspect of Scottish Theology, Dean STANLEY dwells upon the fervid devotion which has developed some of the finest and noblest spirits of that Church. Among the "curious defects" he notes "the Judaic character of its theology." He also intimates very broadly that the "strong religious zeal of Scottish partisans has at times contrived to be united with worldly character or vicious life," citing as instances Lord CRAWFORD and Lord GRANGE; and he also asserts that while "there are several living theologians of the Church of Scotland at whose feet Englishmen might be proud to sit," that no Presbyterian theological work has proceeded from Scotland which has enjoyed more than a local reputation; and he also insists that the same statement might be made regarding Scottish theology altogether. It is easy to see how such assertions as these touched the *amour propre* of Prof. RAINEY and his colaborers, and how gratuitous they must have regarded Dean STANLEY's explanation of the alleged phenomena on the ground of the assiduity of Scottish clergy in their local ministrations, and in part by the poverty of their ecclesiastical endowment.

In the Third Lecture, which is devoted to "The Moderation of the Church of Scotland," Dean STANLEY repels, with much feeling and eloquence, the citation by Mr. BUCKLE, of Scotland, "as the example of the most bigoted, priest-ridden country in Europe next to Spain." Even if his indictment were correct as regarded the condition of the Scottish Church at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, Dean STANLEY claims that "the whole effect of the indictment is set aside by the fact, which Mr. BUCKLE has altogether overlooked—that in the period following this dark age, the Scottish clergy were the most liberal and enlightened of all the Churches of Europe; nay, that even during the time that he imagines the Scottish Church to be lost in hopeless barbarism, there was a succession of men, who combined the deep religious sentiment, which he admits, and the spirit of independence which he admires, with a just and philosophic moderation, which, had he known, he could not have failed to admit and to admire equally."

In this lecture we have most genial and interesting sketches of LEIGHTON and CARSTAIRS, regarding the latter of whom the following interesting incidents are related among others:

"Toward the ejected Episcopalian clergy he acted with the utmost tenderness and consideration. Two striking instances are recorded. He had a visit from one of them, of the name of CADELL. CARSTAIRS observed with pain that his clothes were threadbare. He eyed him narrowly, and begged him to call again, on the pretext of business, in two days. Meanwhile, he had ordered a suit of clothes from his tailor, to suit not his own but CADELL's make. When CADELL arrived, he found CARSTAIRS in a furious passion at his tailor for mistaking his measure, so that neither coat, waistcoat nor breeches would sit upon him. Then, turning to CADELL, 'They are lost if they don't fit some of my friends; and, by the by, I am not sure but they may answer you.' CADELL tried them. They were sent to his lodgings. On putting them on he found in one of the pockets a ten-pound note, which he immediately brought back. 'By no means,' said CARSTAIRS. 'It cannot belong to me, for when you got the coat you acquired a right to everything in it.'

When the great Churchman passed away in full age he was interred with all honor in the venerable graveyard of his own church of Grey Friars. As the second founder of the Presbyterian Church was laid in his grave, two mourners were observed to turn aside and burst into tears. They were two Episcopal nonjurors, whose families for years he had supported."

The fourth lecture has to do with "The Present and the Future of the Church of Scotland," but it is unnecessary to follow Dean STANLEY there. The volume, while neither so ambitious nor important as its author's previous works, is eminently graphic and vigorous, even apart from its controversial bearings, and is sure to be read eagerly by all who are in the least interested in Church history, and by very many who are not.

THE SCIENCE OF WEALTH. By AMASA WALKER, L. L. D. Philadelphia: J. P. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN STUART MILL, (People's Edition.) Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

No two writers of the present day are better guides than Mr. MILL and Dr. WALKER to persons desirous of obtaining information on the subject of political economy. Both are profound thinkers, actuated by deep, honest convictions, while their treatment of the subject is such that there is little in the work of either writer that a man of ordinary education would find difficult of comprehension. Mr. MILL is undoubtedly the most original and powerful reasoner, but Mr. WALKER's familiarity with the present condition and needs of our own country, renders his book of greater political worth to the merchant and workman, as well as to the student.

THE DESERT OF THE EXODUS. By E. H. PALMER, M. A. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Innumerable accounts have been written of the Holy Land, and a journey there is now attended with little difficulty or inconvenience; but the Peninsula of Sinai, an important locality in sacred geography, has been little visited either by travelers or explorers. The author of this work was a member of the Ordnance Survey sent out by the British Government and the Directors of the Palestine Exploring Fund. His observations are, therefore, scientifically accurate, while his biblical knowledge and powers of graphic description make his book one of the most entertaining of its kind we have ever met with.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, (Vol. XXIV.,) January, February, March, 1872. Boston: LITTELL & GAY.

No eclectic publication has a wider or better-deserved reputation than LITTELL's. To those—and they form the vast majority of Americans—who have no means of obtaining the English magazines, this weekly answers as a complete substitute. In its present shape it has a more lasting value, containing, as it does, expressions of opinion by the very ablest writers on all the current events of the year.

THE ART OF SINGING. By Prof. FERDINAND LIEBER. Translated by DR. F. SEEGER. New-York: WILLIAM A. POND & CO.

This work, which has attained great popularity in Germany, is one of the best treatises on the art of singing ever published. Though the theories it advances would require years of hard practice for their fulfillment, yet the study of them cannot be other than beneficial to the amateur vocalist. There is also added to it an important essay on the "Hygiene of the Voice."

MORFORD'S SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO AMERICA. By HENRY MORFORD. New-York: SHELDON & CO.

This work is intended especially for the use of Europeans; but will serve well as a guide for Americans in arranging for a Summer's trip of a week or more. The author, who has been a wide traveler, has collected his facts with great care, and presented them in a very convenient form.

New Books Received.

—*An Elementary Grammar of the Greek Language.* By SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, LL. D. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

—*On the Duties of Young Men.* (From the Italian of SILVIO PELLICO.) Translated by R. A. VAIN. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

—*First Lessons in Our Country's History.* By WILLIAM SWINTON, A. M. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

—*Statistics of Agriculture.* (Ninth Census of the United States.) Washington: Government Printing-house.

—*The Deer-Slayer; or, The First War-Path.* By J. FENIMORE COOPER. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*The Ritual Law of the Church.* By MURRAY HOFFMAN. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & CO.

—*Historical and Biographical Memoirs.* By GEO. B. WOOD, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*Fourth Annual Report of the Canadian Department on Marine and Fisheries.* Ottawa, Canada.

—*A Baker's Dozen Original Humorous Dialogues.* By GEO. M. BAKER. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*The Virtues and Defects of a Young Girl.* By a Chaplain. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

—*A Smaller Ancient History of the East.* By PHILIP SMITH, B. A. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.* Edited by WILLIAM J. ROLFE, A M. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*Fables and Legends of Many Countries.* By JOHN GODFREY SAXE. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

—*Hints to Persons About Building in the Country.* By A. J. DOWNING. New York: JOHN WILEY & SON.

—*Memoirs of a Physician.* By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*Who Shall be Victor.* By Miss ELIZA A. DUPUY. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*The Sacrifice of Praise with Tunes.* (Hymns and Spiritual Songs.) New-York: ANSON D. T. RANDOLPH & CO.

—*A Woman's Experience in Europe.* By Mrs. E. D. WALLACE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*Hints to Young Editors.* By an Editor. New-Haven: CHAS. C. CHATFIELD & CO.

—*Judgments Delivered.* By JOHN LOWELL, LL. D. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

—*The Pastor of the Desert.* By EUGENE PELLETAN. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

—*The Autobiography of Stephen Collins, M. D.* Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*A Bridge of Glass.* By F. W. ROBINSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

BOHEMIAN INUNDATIONS.

Immense Destruction of Property—Thousands Homeless—A Railway Washed Away—Great Distress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Monday, May 27, 1872.

The Austrian capital was startled yesterday by tidings of a great calamity which has befallen the north-western, and more or less the whole western portion of the Empire. A heavy rain, such as few living can remember, deserving, in fact, the name of a tremendous water-spout, had fallen incessantly between Friday night and Sunday morning, and laid whole districts smiling with the hope of an excellent harvest under water. The Hapsburgh Monarchy has this year been unfortunate in this respect. The Emperor has scarcely returned from a visit of condolence to provinces in the eastern half of his territory, which have suffered seriously by similar inundations, to be greeted with equally distressing news from his western domain. It is the more provoking since other parts, *e. g.*, Roumania, are losing their harvest by continued drouth under a scorching sun; the harvest of Hungary has only just been saved by a timely rain, and now the neighborhood of Vienna looks yellow and parched for want of moisture. I was among the involuntary witnesses of Saturday's water-spout, shut up in the small Silesian mountain town of Hirschberg, on the Bohemian frontier, and on traveling to Vienna next day, I had occasion to observe much of the damage done in the visited provinces. It was a grand sight to behold the masses of water rushing down the picturesque valleys of the romantic Giant Mountains, swelling the rippling little streams to broad and voluminous streams, pouring down at a fabulous speed, and expanding where opportunity afforded into navigable rivers, from which the tops of tall trees timidly peeped out, and under which lay crops of grass and corn buried in mud, which makes the reaper's labor useless, or at least profitless. But in the eastern part of Bohemia traversed by myself, though at a few places I saw people boating over their corn-fields, comparatively little serious damage has been done. The flood has dealt less leniently with the west. Railway communication is interrupted for a few days at least on most lines, and so rapidly did the water rise that the trains passing through mountainous districts were prevented from proceeding by the fact of the tunnels being filled with water, which has now left a sediment of three to four feet thickness behind, composed of mud and stones, about the most awkward stuff there is to remove. The Western Railway—which, after a long period of hopeless *baisse*, had at last risen to a respectable figure, indicating prosperity—is as good as destroyed; at least the railway dyke is mostly washed away, and what remains is unsafe for use. The Baschtierad line has fared little better, and has lost twenty-five men in the bargain, who are supposed to be drowned. The storm has, of course, been ruinous to bridges, a few of which—for instance, at Zditz and Mokropee—have been totally carried away. This is not all; entire villages have been torn from their foundations and floated in fragments down the flood, leaving numbers of human beings and of cattle not only houseless and financially ruined, but drowned and destroyed like themselves. The Bohemian capital did not escape the fate of the Kingdom over which it claims to rule. The presence of a large military garrison, however, enabled the local authorities to lend a helping hand, and in doing so a detachment of soldiers have displayed a degree of bravery which is worthy of record. While the River Moldau, gorged with the prey it could not carry away fast enough, heaped up the masses of building fragments into a precarious self-made bridge, the men crossed the stream which threatened hopeless death to any who should lose their foothold, in order to assist the poor population living about the Belvidere. As the last man leaped on shore the temporary bridge gave way with a crash and was carried piecemeal down the tempestuous river. The flood came like a thief in the night, but the Governor had the alarm sounded in good time, and thanks to his energetic measures much damage was averted, still the destruction that has taken place is enough to arouse universal sympathy, for thousands are houseless, homeless, and have lost their goods, present and prospective. Hundreds of human lives also are lost, and miles upon miles of fields are reft of their produce. The Press is consequently already active in this city imploring aid from brother Austrians. Government has likewise ordered relief to be instantly afforded, and as the subject will doubtlessly be discussed in Parliament, some comprehensive plan of relief is sure to be framed without delay. Still it will be desirable that assistance should likewise be tendered from without, for the loss, amounting to many millions, is too great to be speedily made up.

City Pay Thrice Assigned.

In the suit of AUSTIN *vs.* The Mayor, &c., a motion was made yesterday before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to substitute two other defendants in place of the Mayor, &c. It appeared that one CORNWELL, an inspector of Public Buildings, assigned his pay to plaintiff, but it subsequently appeared that he had assigned the same claim to two other parties, all three assignments being filed with the Controller. The Controller admits the money is in his hands, but will not undertake to decide between the parties. Plaintiff now wants to substitute the other two assignees in room of the Mayor. Before the motion was heard, one of the assignees withdrew, but the other resolved to show fight. Plaintiff then moved that the defendant be compelled to give security for costs.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Business in the United States Courts.

PIERRE FAGANI, of No. 90 West Houston-street, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged with having stolen a counterfeit $20 bill, and afterward attempted to pass it on a poor shoe-maker. He was held for an examination.

The gentlemen who were drawn as the new United States Grand Jury appeared in the United States Circuit Court-room, yesterday, before Judge SHIPMAN, to be impaneled and charged, but there being but fifteen gentlemen present, an adjournment was had until this morning, the Court informing the jurors that there will be but little business for them to transact, and that their labors would probably last but a few days.

Assistant United States District-Attorney PURDY informed the Court that a number of the indictments found by the late United States Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government out of tax in large quantities of whisky, had been added to the calendar of criminal cases, to be tried during the present term.

The case of HENRY A. TILDEN against Gen. BUTLER, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages for the seizure by Gen. BUTLER, while he was commanding at New-Orleans, of the steamer *Nassau*, the property of the plaintiff, was to have come on for trial yesterday, but went over until this morning, owing to the absence of Gen. BUTLER.

HORACE GRAVES, a lawyer, of No. 192 Broadway, was held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS on a charge of defrauding the heirs of JOHN A. BOYCE, deceased, formerly a private in the United States Army.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., President, in the chair.

A petition was presented from the Eight-hour League, begging the Council to direct that the fire-alarm bells be rung to indicate the commencing of work at 8 A. M. and the discontinuance of work at 5 P. M. each day.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK moved the adoption of a resolution embodying the request and accompanying the petition.

Alderman CONOVER hoped it would lie on the table. Such a proceeding might cause perplexity.

Alderman MEHRBACH thought the Board had no control over the Fire Department, and he moved the petition and resolution lie on the table.

Upon a vote, the motion was lost, and the resolution then adopted by a vote of 9 to 3.

The Committee of Finance was, by resolution, empowered to inquire as to price of the illuminating gas furnished to the City, the state of the accounts with the gas companies, whether the City could not be lighted at less cost; and to inquire generally and obtain such information as may be of use to the citizens.

A communication from the Department of Public Works, together with a packet of ordinances for the execution of public works which are illegal by reason of imperfect and insufficient advertising, was handed to the clerk to distribute to the committees from which they emanated.

Alderman MEHRBACH moved that the Board concur in a resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which was presented, for the appointment of a joint committee to fix the salaries of officers of certain Courts, as by law authorized, and as reported in the proceedings of the last meeting of Assistant Aldermen.

Alderman VANCE opposed the motion. He said the appointing of a joint committee without any consideration of the question by this Board, was practically making one Board of the two branches of the Common Council. This would be contrary to the spirit of the charter, which created two Boards for the purpose of preventing hasty or incongruous action. Mr. VANCE thought the matter should be referred to the Committee of this Board, and if their determination do not agree with that of the other Board, then it would be time to call for a committee of Conference.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

On motion of Alderman WILDER, a resolution, introduced at the meeting of June 3, requesting the Board of Health to disinfect certain specified places once in every twenty-four hours, and also to disinfect all gutters where required, was adopted unanimously.

After disposing of some resolutions relating to the grading, regulating, paving, &c., of certain streets, the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met by special call after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen. Mayor HALL presided.

Supervisor CONOVER offered a resolution requesting the Controller to pay all the persons appointed by the Commissioners of the new Court-house, or who held positions under the authority of said Commissioners, up to the date of their dismissal. Mr. CONOVER said that he was informed that the men who were lately discharged are in much need of money, not having received any pay for over nine months.

The resolution was adopted, the understanding being that the Controller will use discretionary power as to claims submitted. Supervisor COCHRANE offered the following resolution:

Thar their shall be paid to any Judges from other districts of the State, necessarily holding Court in the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, $10 for each day during which they shall hold Court therein, on the same being certified by one of the Judges of this district, and by the Judge holding the Court.

Mr. COCHRANE said he was in receipt of a letter from Judge INGRAHAM, stating the necessity that existed of getting the assistance of outside Judges to dispose of the business of the Supreme Court.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday, June 17.

City Finances.

The City Chamberlain's exhibit, as below, for the past eight days shows an increase in the balances of each, amounting in the aggregate to close on $400,000:

	Receipts.	Payments.
City Treasury	$1,776,748 38	$1,091,453 16
Sinking fund redemption	13,498 81	......
Sinking fund interest	47,247 50	......
Interest on City stocks	......	9,308 00
Board of Apportionment	17,829 00	......
County Treasury	386,323 21	776,917 40
Totals	$2,241,646 90	$1,877,678 50

	Balances.	
	May 31.	June 8.
City Treasury	$4,844,853 71	$5,530,148 93
Sinking fund redemption	250,342 94	263,841 75
Sinking fund interest	291,897 56	339,145 06
Interest on City stocks	149,956 43	140,648 43
Board of Apportionment	164,311 96	182,140 96
County Treasury	851,504 86	460,910 67
Totals	$6,552,867 46	$6,916,835 80

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Meeting of the Depositors—A Dividend Declared—Report of the Assignee.

The depositors of the Market Savings Bank held a meeting yesterday before the Register in Bankruptcy, Mr. DWIGHT. As there were not the legal number present to declare a dividend, that duty fell to the assignee, who declared one of thirty-one per cent., to be paid within two weeks. The statement of accounts presented was unanimously approved, and it was placed on file. The assignee, Mr. WORTH, submitted a report of his labors since he was elected to that office, in which he says that the whole amount of cash received by him is $295,193 93, and the amount of expenditures, $9,435 52. Some $157,455 in nominal value, of securities, are still held by him, which will be collected as speedily as possible. The claims proved number 1,750; and the labor attendant on this has been immense. Claims have been received from all parts of the United States, and many of them in such form as necessitated most tedious and laborious correction. The number of accounts examined on the ledger was 7,500. The report continues:

"The securities, if such they could be called, have taught me to distribute over the trustees of the bank a fair proportion of the disgrace and denunciation which has been so lavishly and exclusively leveled against the Secretary, Mr. CONKLIN. There is no palliation for his crime, but the maledictions of the depositors should cover a wider range of personality than his poor character. Not one word of excuse can be offered in vindication of any one who sat at that Board of Trustees, and by his silence, if not by his approbation, permitted the funds of the bank to be perverted as they were. The perversion was so gross and so palpable that even the lawyers of the Board could not interpose the professional plea of ignorance. It was a perversion that amounted to robbery, and the indictment should strike each individual trustee whose presence at the Board made him an essential ally of the chief offender. When the books of the bank shall be taken into Court, and the annual or semi-annual statements exhibited which these gentlemen swore to, the depositors will then judge whether my conviction of their guilt is extravagant."

Mr. VAN NAME, the President of the bank, is under examination before the Register in Bankruptcy. Suits are being prepared against those depositors who fraudulently withdrew their money immediately before the failure of the bank, and negotiations are in progress with the Messrs. HEISER for liquidation and compromise of their debt. The only reparation proffered by any of the trustees was the munificent suggestion of one of them to get up a cheap concert somewhere in the City for the benefit of the depositors. This was respectfully declined. The amount plundered from the bank exceeded $550,000, and the time during which this pilfering was going on was about two years. The report acknowledges the aid rendered the Committee of Management by Judge BLATCHFORD, by whose authority they were enabled to collect a large proportion of a very important debt, in a case in which neither the circumstances of the debtor, nor the nature of the security, warranted them in hoping for anything.

The Twenty-Second Ward Homicide—Discharge of the Accused.

Coroner HERRMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case of WM. FREEMAN, the conductor, who died from concussion of the brain resulting from injuries received on Friday evening last, during a fracas with RICHARD C. SMITH, a car-driver, at the liquor-store, No. 829 Eighth-avenue, as already fully reported. The testimony taken before the Coroner showed that on the night in question FREEMAN became very angry at SMITH, and picking up a car-hook lying on a barrel struck SMITH twice on the head with it, inflicting severe injuries. SMITH thereupon struck FREEMAN on the side of the head with his fist and knocked him down. In the fall his head struck against the case of a beer box and from this injury concussion of the brain resulted. There had been a previous difficulty between the two men and FREEMAN had threatened to "lay" for SMITH and assault him on the first opportunity. The Jury after listening to the testimony, rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide and SMITH was discharged from custody.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 10.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$60,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.118		$20,000 U.S. 5s '81,C.s3.113⅜
15,000 do........s3.118		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1800 Western Union...	76¼	700 Lake Shore........	95⅞
100 do..........c.	76⅜	300 do........s3.	96
200 do..........	76⅜	100 do..........	96
100 do..........	76¼	100 do........s5.	96
100 Pacific Mail......	75⅞	200 do........s3.	96
100 do.........c.	75½	100 do........b3.	96⅛
200 do........b3.	75¾	1800 Union Pacific.....	39⅛
200 do.........c.	75⅞	300 do..........	39⅛
200 do..........	75⅜	100 do..........	39⅛
400 do..........	75½	100 do.........c.	39⅛
1300 N. Y. C. & Hud..	97⅛	800 North-western.....	73⅛
1500 do..........	97⅛	100 do..........	73⅛
500 do........b3.	97⅛	100 do........s3.	73⅛
800 do..........	97⅛	100 do.........c.	73⅛
1200 do..........	97⅛	400 do..........	73⅛
200 do.........c.	97⅛	100 Rock Island.....c.	110⅜
200 do..........	97⅛	100 do........s3.	110⅜
300 do........s3.	97⅛	300 do..........	110⅜
200 do........b2.	97⅛	100 do.........c.	110⅜
70000 N. Y. C. & H. S.	97⅛	200 do........b3.	110⅜
60000 do..........	97⅛	100 Bos., Hart. & E....	8
1800 Erie..........	61	300 do..........	8⅛
900 do.........c.	60⅞	100 do........b3.	8⅛
500 do..........	60⅞	2400 Ohio & Miss.......	47
600 do..........	61	1400 do..........	46⅞
500 do..........	61⅛	600 do..........	47
1000 do..........	61⅛	200 do.........c.	47
500 do..........	61⅛	500 do..........	47⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 Va. 6s, Cons...	56½	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.........b3.	97⅛
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue......	94	20000 do...bet. call.	97⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen.6s,'83.	92½	10000 do........b3.	97⅛
1,000 Long Dock bds.	94½	20000 do..........	97⅛
1,000 do..........	95	80000 do..........	97
14,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....	94⅛	1 000 do..........	97⅛
32,000 do..........	94⅜	10000 do..........	97⅛
5,000 Gt. West.1st,'88.	96½	100 Erie R..........c.	61⅜
2,000 N.J. Cen. 1st. n.	105	400 do..........	61⅛
20,000 Ohio & Miss 2d.	89	300 do...bet. call.	61⅛
2,000 H.&St.J.8s,c.bs.	92	1200 do..........	61⅛
10,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st bds.......	99	600 do..........	61⅛
5,000 Mil. & St. P.1st.	95	800 do..........	61⅛
2,030 M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div......	91	100 Erie Pf..........	84
5,000 C., C. & I.C.1st.	90½	100 U. Pac...b. c...b3.	39⅛
5,000 Bos., H. & E.1st.	44½	200 do..........	39⅛
3,000 C. F. & M. 1st...	86½	300 do..........	39⅛
10 Bk. of St. of N. Y.	111	100 Chi. & N. W......	73⅛
100 Canton Co.....b3.	98¾	300 do......b. c...b3.	73⅛
100 do.........c.	98¾	100 do..........	73⅛
10 Cumb. Coal & I...	70	100 do..........	73⅛
100 W.U. Tel...b.c..c.	76⅜	100 do........b3.	73⅛
100 do.........c.	76⅜	200 do........s3.	73⅛
500 do..........	76⅜	200 Chi. & N.W.Pf.s3.	94⅛
100 do..........	76⅜	50 do..........	94⅛
100 do..........	76⅜	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.	110⅛
400 do..........	76⅜	200 Bos., H.& E.b.c.c.	8⅛
100 do..........	76⅜	100 do..........	8⅛
500 do.......b10.	76⅜	100 do..........	8⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf.b.c.	46⅛	16 C., C., C & I....	93⅛
15 Adams Ex......	98	34 do..........	94
200 U. S. Ex......b. c.	85⅛	10 Alt. & T. H. Pf...	48
100 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c.	75⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.....	47
100 do..........	75⅛	700 do..........	46⅞
200 do........s3.	75⅛	800 do.........c.	46⅞
100 do..........	75⅛	100 do..........	46⅞
100 do..........	75⅛	300 do........b3.	47
700 N.Y.C.&H.R...b.c.	97⅛	100 do.........c.	46⅞
500 do.........c.	97⅛	200 C., C. & I. C.b.c.c.	37⅛
300 do..........	97⅛	300 do........s3.	37⅛
300 do..........	97⅛	1200 do..........	37⅛
200 do........s3.	97⅛	100 do........b3.	37⅛
300 do..........	97⅛	100 do..........	37⅛
100 do.........c.	97⅛	200 Mo., Kan. & Tex..	37⅛
400 Harlem..........	120⅛	300 do..........	38
1000 L.S.&M.S.b.c...c.	96	500 do..........	38⅛
600 do..........	96	200 do..........	38⅛
1500 do..........	96⅛	500 do..........	38⅛
200 do.........c.	96	200 do..........	39
800 do..........	96	100 do..........	39⅛
100 do........b3.	96⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n.	117⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅛
10,000 do..........	117⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..	117⅜		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

100 Del. & Hud....b3.	120	400 Erie Railway....	61⅛
100 Pacific Mail.....c.	75⅛	100 do..........	61⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...	97⅛	100 do.........c.	61⅛
200 do..........	97⅛	1800 do..........	61⅛
400 Lake Shore.......	96	500 do..........	61⅛
10000 N. Y. C. & H.Sc.	97⅛	600 do..........	61⅛
10000 do........b3.	97⅛	100 Union Pacific.....	39⅛
30000 do..........	97⅛	100 do.........c.	39⅛
100 Bost., H. & E......	8	100 North-western.s3.	73⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.......	46⅞	100 do.........c.	73⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.	73	300 Erie Railway.b. c.	61⅛
10,000 N. C. 6s, o. bds..	32⅛	200 do..........	61⅛
1,000 Union P. 1st.b3.	94⅛	200 do..........	61⅛
9,000 Cedar F.&M.1st.	86⅛	500 do..........	61
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	93⅛	200 do..........	61
500 Cons. Coal of Md. bet. call....s3.	44	200 do........b3.	61
		200 do..........	61
700 West. U. Tel.b. c.	76⅛	600 do..........	60⅞
100 do........b3.	76⅛	200 do........s3.	61
100 Am. M. U. Ex....	79	300 do..........	61⅛
400 United States Ex.	85⅛	100 Erie Pf..........	83⅛
500 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c.	75⅛	200 Harlem..bet. call.	120
400 do..........	75⅛	100 Panama..bet. call.	117
200 do..........	75⅛	200 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.s3.	76
100 do..........	75⅛	250 Del., Lack. & W..	107⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf....	46⅛	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	73⅛
200 N.Y.C.&H.R.bc.s3	97⅛	400 do..........	73⅛
100 do..........	97⅛	200 do..........	73⅛
700 do........s3.	97⅛	100 do.......s10.	73
1100 do..........	97⅛	400 do..........	73⅛
100 do........s5.	97⅛	500 do..........	73
300 do..........	97⅛	500 do..........	72⅞
100 do........b3.	97⅛	100 do.......b10.	73
10000 N.Y.C.&H.C.b.c.	97⅛	400 do........b3.	73
40000 do..........	97	500 do..........	73
20000 do..........	96⅞	800 do..........	73⅛
40000 do........b3.	97	900 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	46⅞
60000 do..........	97	100 do........b3.	46⅞
100 L. S.& M.S.b. c.b3.	96	500 C., C. & I. C...b. c.	37⅛
1300 do..........	95⅞	100 do.........c.	37⅛
800 do........b3.	95⅞	200 Mo., Kan. & Tex..	39⅛
200 Union Pacific.b. c	39⅛	300 do..........	39⅛
300 do.........c.	39⅛	500 do..........	39⅛
100 do..........	39⅛	500 do..........	39⅛
200 Chi. & R. I....b. c.	110⅛	200 do..........	40

MONDAY, June 10—P. M.

An unexpected "hitch" in the Washington Treaty affair, announced in the morning papers, caused the sales of Gold to advance to 114¼@114⅜ ₱ cent. The difficulty was not at first understood on the Street, but the latest dispatch from the British Foreign Secretary, proposing a delay of eight months in the Geneva Arbitration, with the option to *his* Government to withdraw altogether at the end of this term, in certain eventualities, was not favorably received. It smacks strongly of bravado or insult, and we are not sure that the prevailing sentiment on this side will much longer tolerate such trifling. The doubt on Wall-street today seemed to be as to the correctness of the text or purpose of the vote of Earl GRANVILLE said to have been received at Washington on Sunday morning. We still believe that the affair will come out all right in a very short time, but this opinion is founded on the conviction that the British Government cannot afford to postpone final settlement by the mere tricks of diplomacy.

The rates of Exchange on London and the prices for the Public Funds of the United States, especially of the Coupon Bonds dealt in abroad, were firmer today. Bills at 60 days were 109⅝ ₱ cent., and 5-20s of 1867 were 118 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange was unsettled on the Railroad Stocks through the forenoon, and not very steady at the close of the day. The prices were generally ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. below the last sales of Saturday, and the disposition to bear the market for a further decline was quite manifest in the Afternoon. At the same time it is noticed that the impression made upon prices is not so decided as the bearish party operating against the market, with much freedom in their sales, might expect, and at the close of the Exchange the differences in quotations from Saturday night were as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 10.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	118	118
American Gold	114	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	73⅛	73
Pacific Mail	76	75⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	78⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	76⅛	76⅛
Erie	62⅛	61⅛
Union Pacific	39⅛	39⅛
Lake Shore	96⅛	95⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	38⅛	37⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	37⅛	39⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 10.

Gold receipts	$377,699 68
Gold payments	637,425 25
Gold balance	48,333,482 49
Currency receipts	423,030 30
Currency payments	496,340 39
Currency balance	6,784,859 09
Customs	329,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	120⅛	5-20 reg., '67	113⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114¾	5-20 coup., '67	118
5-20 coup., '62	114¾	5-20 reg., '68	114
5-20 reg., '64	114¾	5-20 coup., '68	117⅝
5-20 coup., '64	114¾	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	114¾	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113⅛	6s currency	114⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137½	Chatham	155
Manhattan	151½	Bk. of the Republic	117
Merchants'	118	Bank of N. America	104½
Mechanics'	136	Irving	128
City	246	Metropolitan	133
Phenix	104	People's	145
Tradesmen's	152	Nassau	103
Fulton	155	Shoe & Leather	153
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Corn Exchange	129
Gallatin National	118	St. Nicholas	114½
Merchants' Exchange	96	Commonwealth	82
Leather Manufac.	185	Importers' & Traders'	168
Seventh Ward	102½	Park	159
State of New-York	111	Manu. & Merchants'	101
Commerce	118¾	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	100	Central National	104¾
Mercantile	130	Second National	180
American Exchange	114½	Fourth National	114
Pacific	180	Ninth National	113

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	—
City 6s, new	100	about
Camden and Amboy	127⅜	128
Pennsylvania Central	59⅝	59¾
Reading	121½	121¾
Lehigh Valley	60	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred	44¼	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	28¼	28½
Northern Central	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¾	97

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company have issued, through Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., a Mortgage of $4,000,000, or £800,000 Sterling, 7 ₱ cents., on their River line from St. Paul, down the Western side of the Mississippi River, to La Crescent, including the iron bridge across the river, giving the Road the ownership of 1,151 miles, with a Mortgage debt averaging less than $20,000 per mile. About one-half of this Mortgage has been placed abroad, the remaining $2,000,000 is offered on terms which should attract the attention of American subscribers. The gross receipts, expenses and net revenue of the Road for the past three years, are as follows:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Gross Earnings	$7,250,669	$7,421,061	$6,690,695
Expenses	4,229,882	4,653,274	3,850,354
Net Earnings	$3,020,787	$2,767,787	$2,840,341
Int. on Mortgage Debt..	1,246,582	1,251,310	1,317,735
Surplus	$1,774,205	$1,516,477	$1,522,606

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway were:

For the week ending May 31	$39,367 09
For the month	125,286 95
Increase over May, 1871	47,311 81

The publishers of the *Financial Chronicle* have favored us with an advance proof of their comparison of railroad earnings for May, from which we derive this exhibit:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN MAY.

	1872.	1871.	Increase.
At. and G. West	$435,544	$371,375	$64,169
Bur. C. R. and Minn.	66,632	......	......
Central Pacific	1,221,625	892,341	329,284
Chicago and Alton	440,457	461,290	......
Cleve., C. C. and Ind.	378493	277,406	101,087
Erie	1,729,211	1,443,372	285,839
Ind., Bloom. and West.	125,286	77,642	47,644
Kansas Pacific	334,285	306,944	27,341
Lake Shore and M. S.	1,474,467	1,190,033	284,434
Marietta and Cin.	158,718	119,650	39,068
Mich. Central	*530,319	480,847	49,472
Mil. and St. Paul	580,432	662,368	......
St. L., Alton and T. H.	*139,872	134,390	5,482
St. L. and I. M.	187,625	117,665	69,960
St. L., K. C. and North.	280,933	224,342	56,591
Tol., Peoria and War.	117,904	94,709	23,195
Tol., Wab. and West	510,792	453,009	57,783
Pac. of Missouri	*265,000	284,732	......
Total (except B.C&M.)	$8,910,963	$7,592,115	$1,441,349
Net increase			1,318,848

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared its usual semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) ₱ cent., payable on and after July 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY
COMPANY.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE 1ST JANUARY, 1902.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st.,

Will receive subscriptions for $2,000,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, payable and deliverable July 1, at 95. Purchasers desirous of receiving and paying for the Bonds before that date, can have a rebate of seven per cent. Gold interest with immediate delivery of the Bonds.

Subscriptions will be entered and the Bonds delivered in the order in which the subscriptions are received.

These Bonds are part of an issue of $4,000,000, or £800,000 (one-half of which, £400,000 in sterling Bonds, have been sold for European account,) by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for the purchase of the railroad running from St. Paul La Crescent, including the iron bridge across the Mississippi River at Hastings, giving the Company the ownership of 1,151 miles of railway, with a total mortgage debt averaging about $19,227 per mile.

The Share Capital of the Company is $21,148,600.

The earnings for the years 1869, 1870 and 1871 have been as follows:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Gross earnings	$7,250,669	$7,421,061	$6,690,695
Expenses	4,229,882	4,653,274	3,850,354
Net earnings	$3,020,787	$2,767,787	$2,840,341
Interest on Mortgage debt	1,246,582	1,251,310	1,317,735
Surplus over expenses and interest	$1,774,205	$1,516,477	$1,522,606

The earnings for four months ending April 30, 1872, show an increase over earnings for corresponding period of year 1871, of $140,738 30.

This is the only Gold Loan issued by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company.

The St. Joseph and Denver
City Railroad Company's
1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

☞ NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD
7:30 GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE AT PAR AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
20 WALL-ST.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The entire loan issued against the main line of this road having been sold, we now offer a small mortgage of $2,200,000 against the Milwaukee Division of the road. These bonds are secured in precisely the same manner as the old issue, and are entitled to equal confidence.

Price, for the present, 92½ and interest in currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The following is the Court of Appeals, Day Calendar for June 11: Nos. 398, 334, 318, 327, 365, 341, 383, 399.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1453, Oppenheym vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass.; 1457, Oppenheym vs. Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.; 1563½, Horton vs. Robenson, Jr.; 353, (R. C.,) Stout, &c., vs. Strybleing; 141½, (R. C.,) Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1553, Merritt, Receiver, &c., vs. Scott; 1741, The Novelty Iron-works vs. Marsh et al.; 1749, Wiles vs. Bolles; 1359, Anderson et al. vs. Tunne et al.; 1677, Bradford et al. vs. Rich et al.; 1701, Walker et al. vs. Frost; 1773, Hayton vs. Vaname; 1903, Wettingham vs. Steele; 1907, Buncke vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1913, Bennett et al. vs. Sterne; 1915, Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank vs. Miller; 1417, Frobisher vs. Hoffman; 1931, Root Steam Engine Company vs. Bucking; 1933, Wilken et al. vs. Whiting; 1935, Parlin vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—29, (R. C.,) Rae et al. vs. Allaine, Executor; 660, Harvey vs. Merchants' National Bank; 788½, Hollister vs. Cohen; 662, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 730, Archer et al. vs. Hanlon et al.; 66½, (R. C.,) Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 646, Hoffman vs. Wagner, et al.; 764, Hill Paper Collar Company vs. Wooster; 790½, Page vs. Williams et al.; —, Hollerer et al. vs. Rufner et al.; 770, Shelden vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 796, Suydam et al. vs. Zaban; 798, Martine vs. McDaniel; 806, Sheridan vs. Hanlon; 253½, (R. C.,) Learned vs. Ryder; 343½, (R. C.,) Same vs. Same; 334½, (R. C.,) Same vs. Same; 270½, (R. C.,) Jewett et al. vs. Black; 666½, Cornell vs. Hodges et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Leonard and Gilbert, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—112, Holloway vs. Stephens; 113, Sherman vs. Parish; 114, Hidden vs. Waldo, Jr.; 116, Townsend vs. Sheppard; 117, Story vs. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company; 119, Murphy et al. vs. Salem et al.; 120, Learned vs. Ryder; 121, Laurent et al. vs. Phillips; 122, Palen, Receiver, vs. Bushnell et al.; 124, Jones vs. Bracken; 125, McLane et al. vs. De Leyer; 126, Allen vs. First National Bank of Richmond, Va.; 127, Harris vs. Bodelly; 129, Day et al. vs. Ruprecht; 130, Brett et al. vs. North American Steamship Company; 131, Muller vs. Poncir, impleaded; 132, Hastings vs. Schultz; 133, Holmes et al. vs. Mead et al.; 134, Alexander vs. Bernard; 135, Reynolds vs. Kelly; 136, Stuyvesant Bank vs. National Mechanics' Banking Association; 137, Hinde et al. vs. Smith, Jr.; 138, The Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea et al.; 142, Hatch vs. Peuguet; 143, Klinck vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—81, Lord et al. vs. Ireland; 102, Smith vs. Perkins et al. (two cases;) 104, Kimball vs. Jack; 106, Scott et al. vs. Frater et al.; 122, Andrews vs. Venland; 156, In the matter, &c., of Addison Smith to vacate assessment; 157, In the matter, &c., of S. M. Silber to vacate assessment; 158, In the matter, &c., of Edward Jones to vacate assessment; 180, The Second Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Mayor; 202, Dater et al. vs. Tallman; 203, Smith vs. Perkins et al.; 210, Marvin vs. Prentice; 214, The People ex rel. Brady vs. The Board of Education; 233, Van Boskerck vs. Van Boskerck; 238, Michigan Southern vs. Northern Indiana Railroad Company. Call 250, Wheelock vs. Belden.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1835, Luddington, Administratrix, vs. Miller; 29, Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1161, Trevor et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1429, Godfrey vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; —, Keck, Sr., vs. Werder; 531, Rememan et al. vs. Buckman; 1813, Agate vs. Lowenbeim; 1699, Simon vs. Herman; 1743, Clarke vs. Baldjer; 1245, Brinkholter vs. Murphy; 1165, Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1825, Friedman vs. Dewes; 1521, McBride vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 751, Kelly vs. Titus; 1697, Hearns vs. Deusher; 1665, Lathrup vs. Catherwood; 807, Schaus vs. The Manhattan Gas-light Company; 1143, Bruff vs. Ward; 1397, Strouse vs. Litchenhein; 1133, Healy vs. Welch; 1831, Murphy vs. Lippi; 685, Gadsden vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 879, Chapman vs. Phœnix Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1826, Ayer vs. Fenner, impleaded; 798, Mehrback vs. Jardine; 612, Glancey vs. Central Park North and East River Railroad Company; 950, Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; 1068 Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 1146, Wilson vs. Elmore; 252, Friedenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1258, Christ, Administrator, vs. Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company; 1270, Bernap vs. Hopkins; 668, Oberman vs. Waterman; 1336, Mayner et al vs. Bechtel et al.; 196, Morris et al. vs. White; 1072, Rockwell vs. Calm; 1078, Same vs. Same; 1304, Bissell vs. Hart; 964, Lightstone vs. Weber; 844, Schaefer vs. Blohm et al.; 1324, Meyers vs. Dixon; 560, Birdsall vs. Doman; 1340, Day vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1320, Dory vs. Meyer; 104, Altman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 834, Ricke vs. Klein; 1040, Merritt vs. Clark; 858, Richard vs. The Hamburg and American Mail Steam-ship Company.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—26, Washburn vs. Ferrett; 36, Sessendorfer vs. Abenroth; 58, Monell, Receiver, vs. Gridley; 21, Freeborn vs. The Mayor; 22, Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor; 20, Lagrove vs. The Mayor; 24, Crevier, Jr., vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—By order, 932, 2192, 1056, 1054, 1537, 506, 1057, 2080, 1632, 68, 1473, 1618, 1514, 626, 374, 1603, 1854, 1855, 1858, 1359, 659, 429, 1092, 1589, 1597, 1419, 609, 1548, 1366, 1034, 1885, 302, 1385, 1547, 1712, 1124, 1337, 1543, 1545, 977, 548, 1594, 1303, 1512, 1139, 1211, 1588.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—710, Peabody vs. Myers; by order, 1884, Fisher vs. Cohen; 1649, Ludlow vs. Boyn; 1664, Judd vs. Mittnacht; 1665, Morrow vs. Martin; by order, 2398, Foley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1182, Wigtel vs. Lightstone; 1630, Haeol vs. Robinson; 1337, Richards vs. Welling; by order, 2490, White vs. Weldon; 92, Hernandez vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 178, Heydecker vs. Lomlard; 1546, Michaelis, an infant, vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1546, Same vs. Same; 1555, Clegg vs. Bell; 1372, Carman vs. Hunt; 1288, Roeke vs. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; 1040, Lamson vs. Merritt; 999, Carman vs. Mackenzie; 2338, Pearce vs. The Empire City Fire Insurance Company; 2503, Pearce vs. Hoffman Insurance Company; 2504, Pearce vs. Lorillard Insurance Company; 2505, Pearce vs. Yonkers Insurance Company; 2507, Pearce vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 2103, Lamb vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; 11, Woodruff vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; 2075, Atkinson vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; 1303, Schott vs. Wright; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9780, Jones vs. Ferguson; — Lissner vs. Mincho; 9073, Lanning vs. Clausen; 8693, Wilson vs. Parmlee; 8249, Mansfield vs. Coman; 9694, Mittnacht vs. Gage; 8293, Dailey vs. Cornett; 8674, Bell vs. Cohen; 8831, Collins vs. Ainson; 8877, Wagner vs. Schwarz; 8884, Kelagher vs. Reardon; 9194, Busch vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 9553, Reed vs. Pusey; 9849, Homann vs. The Bowery Savings Bank; 9862, McKenzie vs. Sullivan; 9864, The Amazon Insurance Company vs. Cottingham; 9328, Paris vs. Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—7913, Aaron vs. Brennan; 9186, Kimpeng vs. O'Brien; 9701, Cushman vs. Daniels; 8769, Applegate vs. Mathews; 8157, Ritchee vs. Wilde; 7201, Dorn vs. Hefpiel; 9246, Thayer vs. Slocum; 9776, Sloane vs. Cohen; 9784, Brown vs. Doran; —, O'Connell vs. Ahearn; 8771, Raymond vs. Lucks; 8774, Welch vs. Coombs; 9082, Banlein vs. Tassig; 9131, Brooks vs. Jessup; 9158, Booth vs. Repper.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Bedford, J.—1, Nicholas Gallagher, homicide; 2, Peter Wood, Wm. Wren, Patrick Carr, rape; 3, Wm. Downing, burglary; 4, Jeremiah Coffey, felonious assault and battery; 5, Robert Little, felonious assault and battery; 6, Thomas Farrell, (two cases,) felonious assault and battery; 7, Bernard Conroy, felonious assault and battery; 8, George W. Hare, grand larceny; 9, Morris Montgomery, grand larceny; 10, William McCosh, grand larceny; 11, James McNamara, larceny from the person; 12, Ellen Crowley, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, Joseph S. Lord, burglary; 2, Joseph McKeon, burglary; 3, William Carroll, felonious assault and battery; 4, Chas. Chevalier, felonious assault and battery; 5, Alex. H. Reavey and George H. Thomas, forgery; 6, Patrick Dunn, grand larceny; 7, Robert Montgomery, grand larceny; 8, Hamilton Thompson, grand larceny; 9, David Isaacsohn, grand larceny; 10, Solomon Chapin, grand larceny; 11, Thomas Howard and Peter Jackson; larceny from the person; 12, Emuel King, larceny from the person; 13, Chas. Manches, obscene literature; 14, John Meeker, obscene literature; 15, Joseph Darrow and Charles Darrow, obscene literature; 16, Thomas Holman, obscene literature; 17, Solomon W. Rice, obscene literature.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 10.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the petition of Andreas Heubner; custody of Anna Piotrouski awarded to Andreas Huebner.

McDonough *vs.* McDonough; memoranda for counsel.

Olmsted *vs.* Riley; report of sale confirmed and order granted.

The People ex rel. Tenth National Bank *vs.* Andrew H. Green; memoranda for counsel.

In re David Litchenstein; writ allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 10.

By Judge Freedman.

Leon Cohen *vs.* George W. Mittnacht et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thomas Hyslop *vs.* Ely Hoppock; ordered that it be referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to take proof of the facts alleged in the complaint, and to report the same, with his opinion thereon.

Shepherd F. Knapp *vs.* Walter Roche; motion for judgment denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

John Riley *vs.* John Brown; motion dismissed without costs.

James H. Holden *vs.* James M. Hines; the papers as submitted do not contain the case which is to be settled.

John C. Boyd *vs.* Thomas A. Dowling; motion denied without costs.

Joseph P. Merrill *vs.* Florence A. Merrill; reference granted.

TRIAL TERM—PART I.

By Judge McCunn.

John B. Trevor *vs.* Henry A. Smith; motion to postpone trial of case denied.

SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge McCunn.

I cannot disturb the former order entered in this case; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 10.

By Judge Larremore.

Meyers *vs.* Barenski; motion granted.

Starb *vs.* Menzel; motion granted.

Japha *vs.* Lowenberg; motion granted and action reviewed.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Devine *vs.* James; orders signed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 10, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Hides, bales	74
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Leather, sides	12,530
Cotton, bales	6,097	Moss, bales	458
Cotton-seed, bags	1,883	Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls	68
Copper, bbls	19	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,049
Copper, cakes	160	Resin, bbls	6,238
Dried Fruit, pkgs	3	Pork, pkgs	62
Eggs, bbls	1,257	Cut-meats, pkgs	253
Flour, bbls	11,140	Lard, pkgs	452
Wheat, bushels	10,050	Stearine, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	611,535	Butter, pkgs	2,359
Oats, bushels	166,264	Cheese, pkgs	7,578
Rye, bushels	24,700	Tallow, pkgs	843
Malt, bushels	1,000	Pea-nuts, bags	246
Grass-seed, bushels	25	Starch, boxes	1,777
Flax-seed, bags	29	Tobacco, hhds	321
Beans, bbls	8	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	2,057
Peas, bushels	7,909	Whisky, bbls	653
Corn-meal, bbls	220	Wool, bales	442
Corn-meal, bags	225	Oil, bbls	223
Hemp, bales	8	Oil, Lub., bbls	55
Hops, bales	61	Spelter, pcs	250
Hides, No.	2,554	Skins, bales	125

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Batavia*, for Liverpool—2 cases Woolens, 16 tcs. Tobacco, 95 cases Tobacco, 2 cks. Flavoring, 47,724 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Daniel Manin*, for Londonderry—34,246 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—40,981 ℔s. Bacon, 1,157 ℔s. Bees-wax, 891 bbls. Resin, 15 bbls. Beef, 25 cases Essence Oil, 17,186 bushels Corn, 324 cases Tobacco, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 79 pkgs. Carriage Material, 53 pkgs. Agricultural Implements.

By the schooner *Hazard*, for Rotterdam—9,067 bushels Corn, 1,200 Staves.

By the bark *Aladdin*, for Stettin—2,372 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Proteus*, for Cadiz—1 case Sewing-machines, 196,080 Staves.

By the ship *Joven Thomas*, for Oporto—14 boxes Stoves, 24,711 bushels Wheat, 4,162 bushels Corn, 15,269 Staves, 10 boxes Florida Water, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 1 box Tobacco.

By the brig *Six Freres*, for Falmouth, Ja.—751 bbls. Flour, 159 bbls. Corn-meal, 380 boxes Candles, 75 boxes Bread, 75 boxes Cheese, 5 tcs. Hams, 150 kegs Butter, 100 kegs Lard, 100 bbls. Pork, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 50 bags Corn, 16 dozen Brooms, 18 dozen Pails, 25 bags Beans, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 10 boxes Tobacco, 4 bbls. Peas, 80 reams Paper, 5 bbls. Pitch, 5 bbls. Tar, 5 pkgs. Axes, 8 boxes Blue.

By the brig *L. M. Merritt*, for Cienfuegos—360 bundles Hoops, 2,571 Shooks and Heads, 13 pkgs. Beef, 1,956 ℔s. Butter, 4,938 ℔s. Ham, 22,070 ℔s. Lard, 10 boxes Meat, 100 bbls. Beans, 20 boxes Matches, 10 boxes Florida Water, 100 boxes Candles, 710 reams Paper, 25 pkgs. Brooms, 600 boxes Coal-oil, 100 boxes Hominy, 30 boxes Tobacco, 10 bales Ducks, 227 sacks Salt.

By the brig *Favorite*, for Trinidad—100 bbls. Pork, 2,800 ℔s. Cheese, 100 cases Matches, 3,000 ℔s. Lard, 200 bbls. Bread, 75 bbls. Crackers, 550 bushels Peas, 200 bushels Corn, 750 bbls. Flour, 30 hhds. Oil-meal, 30 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 cases Oil, 200 Shooks, 10 Mules, 8 Horses.

And from Philadelphia for Marseilles, by the bark *Onni*—152,824 gallons Crude Petroleum.

And from Baltimore, during the week, to European ports: For Bremen, N. G., by the steamer *Leipzig*—7 tons Sassafras, 10 cases Sassafras Oil, 8 bbls. Bees-wax, 2 bales Seneca, 4 bales Furs, 20 bbls. Merchandise, 852 hhds. Tobacco, 166 hhds. Tobacco stems, 210 cases Seed-leaf Tobacco, 78,983 ℔s. Lard, 300 bbls. Syrup, 587 bags Bark....For Cork, by the bark *Caroline Lamont*—27,284 bushels Corn....For Hamburg, by the British bark *Kathleen*—7,000 Staves, 681 Walnut Logs....For Whitehaven, by the British bark *Delta*—1,000 bags Oil-cake, 25,698 bushels Corn....For Cork, by the British bark *Lizzie Raymond*—15,597 bushels Corn....For Cork, by the British bark *L. G. Bigelow*—33,343 bushels Corn....Cork, Norwegian bark *Samson*—20,000 bushels Corn....Londonderry, Ireland, ship *Confidence*—38,840 bushels Corn....Amsterdam, British bark *Aurora*—884 hhds. Tobacco, 12 boxes Seed-leaf Tobacco, 28,000 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet, but at $7 25@$8 25 ꝑ 100 ℔s. Pearls scarce and nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling in lots within the range of from 39c.@41c. for Yellow, ꝑ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been in good request with Common Pale quoted at $6@$6 50; North River Hard, $8@$10 50; Jersey, $6@$8 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ꝑ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a light movement reported in most kinds of stock, on the basis of previous quotations.

CANDLES—Have been dull since our last, at our quotations: Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18½c.; Paraffine, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, plain, 33c.; Sperm, patent, 43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ꝑ ℔.

CEMENT—Has been in fair demand and firm. Rosendale, $1 60 ꝑ bbl.

COFFEE—Rio has been actively sought after at very firm and buoyant prices, some operators quoting a further rise of ¼c. ꝑ ℔., with sales reported here since our last of 17,363 bags, including 3,884 bags by the *Erie*, 3,300 bags by the *Hammonia*, 2,000 bags by the *San Jacinto*, 2,104 bags by the *Prince Albert*, 2,097 bags by the *Helvetia*, 1,458 bags by the *Cornelia & Marie*, 1,294 bags by the *Denmark*, 510 bags by the *Republic*, and 214 bags by the *Atlantic*, on private terms; also, at Baltimore, 339 bags (a resale) on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos at this port have been 19,145 bags; sales, 54,464 bags; stock in first hands, this evening, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 95,984 bags, with 18,399 bags at Baltimore and 8,900 bags at Mobile. Other kinds have been in demand at very full rates; offerings light; 450 bags Maracaibo, by the *Maria & Sophie*, on private terms. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 16@16½c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ꝑ ℔., bond 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 16c.@19½c., gold, in bond; Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@21c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19c.@20½c.; Curacoa, 18½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@21c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14½c.@15c., gold, ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—Has been dull and all other than Ordinary grades have been quoted off in price ⅛c. ꝑ ℔. for early delivery, with sales reported of only 494 bales to spinners and 74 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the demand has been less active, and prices have been reduced ⅛c. ꝑ ℔., with sales reported of 10,100 bales (4,700 bales on Saturday evening, and 5,400 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday, for June, 500 bales at 25⅛c.@25¼c.; July 1,000 bales at 26⅛c.@26¼c.; August, 400 bales 26⅛c.@26 9-16c.; September, 1,000 bales at 23⅝c.@23¾c.; October, 400 bales at 21¾c.; November, 400 bales at 20c.@20⅛c.; December, 1,000 bales at 19½c. Exchanged—11-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales, short notice, June, for 200 bales, July. And today, for June, 290 bales at 25⅜c.@25 9-16c.; July, 3,300 bales at 25¾c.@26⅛c., closing at 25⅞c.; August, 1,100 at 26⅛c.@26⅜c.; September, 200 bales at 23⅛c.@23¾c.; October, 200 bales at 21⅛c.; November, 300 bales at 20⅛c.; December, 100 bales at 19⅝c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 25.64c.; July, 26.31c.; August, 26.54c.; September, 23.79c.; December, 19.66c. The receipts at this port today were 6,097 bales, including 1,081 bales from Savannah, 1 bale from Georgetown, S. C., 134 bales from Wilmington, 296 bales from Norfolk, 4,361 bales from New-Orleans, and 227 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 2,734 bales, and thus far this week 4,416 bales, against 2,542 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,635,671 bales, against 3,812,246 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	21	21	21	21
Good Ordinary	24	24	24	24
Low Middling	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Middling	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Good Middling	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜

EGGS—Have been in quite moderate demand within the previous range. We quote from 13c.@18c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of Western at 14c.@15c., and of State at from 16½c.@17½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand within the previous range. Sales have been made since our last of 6,500 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 75; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 80@$7 20; very good to fancy at $7 20@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 75@$7 20; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 20@$7 80, and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been lightly dealt in at unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., at $6 60@$9 25 for ordinary to very good, and $9 25@$13 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ꝑ bbl. Canada Flour continues very quiet at $8 25@$10 25 for Extra, the latter an extreme. Rye Flour has been sparingly purchased at from $4 15@$5 50 ꝑ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at from $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine; sales, 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer, but has been very quiet. The offerings of desirable samples have been light. The export demand has been limited, shippers having given most of their attention to Corn. Winter Wheat dull and more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of only 22,000 bushels at $1 73 for choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 70 for ordinary No. 2 Spring, (a small lot,) in store; $1 93@$1 95 for Red Western; $2 for Amber Pennsylvania, and $2@$2 05 for White Western....Corn has been unusually abundant, (the receipts having been over 611,000 bushels,) and quoted rather lower for steamer grades, leading to extensive purchases, mostly for shipment, though in part for home trade purposes, closing with more firmness. A considerable part of the day's arrivals was delivered on contract. Sales have been reported since our last of 349,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 62c.@67c. for poor ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@65c., and closing at 64c.@65c. for fair to prime steamer grades, and 68c.@70c. for fair to choice sailing-vessel grades; 69c.@71c. for Yellow Western; 76c.@79c. for car lots of White Western, and 60c.@62c. for damaged....Rye, Barley and Malt quoted about steady, but inactive....Oats have been depressed and decidedly lower, on more liberal offerings and a less confident inquiry. The bulk of the business has been in Mixed Western; sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels, at 52c.@53c., chiefly at 52c., for Mixed Western afloat; 51c.@51½c., closing at 51c., for do. in store; 55c.@57c. for fair to prime White Western, and 63c. for extra choice White Michigan from cars....The stock of Grain afloat on the New-York Canals at the close of the week was 436,443 bushels Wheat, 2,967,534 bushels Corn, 390,953 bushels Oats, 37,979 bushels Barley, 11,640 bushels Malt and 16,400 bushels Rye.

Stocks of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	June 10, 1872. Bushels.	June 13, 1872. Bushels.	June 12, 1871. Bushels.	June 13, 1870. Bushels.
Wheat	481,241	495,575	230,350	663,655
Corn	156,673	96,459	292,188	141,353
Oats	727,120	679,006	334,459	452,415
Barley	61,844	46,656	3,480	91,287
Rye	284,017	270,474	114,783	25,187
Peas	9,588	2,988	27,533	11,380
Malt	7,269	62,226	142,572	105,763
Grand total	1,727,752	1,651,384	1,145,365	1,491,050

HAY—Bale has been quoted weaker in price, on a very moderate demand, at $1 35@$1 45 for shipping; $1 50@$1 75 for local use, ꝑ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, $1@$1 10. Straw continues quiet at from 60c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Sales 750 bales Jute Butts on private terms. Market dull.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been more sought after, mainly to provide for the more urgent wants of manufacturers, at firm prices for prime grades, but at easier and yielding rates for other qualities. Oak and Union Crop stock has been of ready sale at full figures. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27½c.@28c.; California, Heavy, 27c.@27½c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23½c.@25c.; Poor do., 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@40c.; Union Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Light, 37c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., ꝑ ℔.

LATHS—Have been scarce and wanted, and quoted up to $3 ꝑ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in good demand at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

LUMBER—Desirable lots have been in moderate request, and holders have been comparatively firm in their views. We quote: Southern Pine, $38@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $30@$38; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $32@$34; Clear Pine, $60@$79; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$83; Oak and Ash, $58@$63; Maple and Birch, $38@$45; Black-walnut, $107@$130; Eastern Spruce, $18 00@$21 50; Shingles, $3@$6.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at about former figures; 373 hhds. and 35 tcs. low grade Cuba Muscovado changed hands at 31c ꝑ gallon. We quote new crop Porto Rico at 35c.@60c.; Cuba, 32c.@38c.; English Islands, 30c.@40c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@82c., ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in good request, and, under lighter offerings, has been quoted firmer, with sales reported of 350 bbls. at 58c.; and 150 bbls., to arrive by the *Benefactor*, on private terms....Tar quiet at former figures....Resin, dull and heavy on the basis of $3 50@$3 60 for Strained to good Strained; sales, 350 bbls. at the quoted rates, and 800 bbls. common at $3 30 ꝑ 280 ℔s.

PETROLEUM—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Crude, with sales reported of 2,400 bbls., in bulk, at 13⅜c.; Shipping quoted at 17¼c.@17½c....Nothing really new in Naphtha....Refined Petroleum has been moderately sought after, at less firm prices; sales since our last, 5,000 bbls., June delivery, at 23¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., deliverable June 18, (old contract resold,) at 23¼c. At Philadelphia, the current quotation for early delivery was 22⅝c., on a dull market....Refined, in cases, dull at 28¼c.@29c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered sparingly and has been quoted firmer, but has been unusually dull for both prompt and forward delivery; sales have been reported since our last of 280 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$13 60 for new Western Mess; $12 75 for Western, and $13 25@$13 50 for City Prime Mess, $10 75 for Extra Prime, and $15 50 for Clear, ꝑ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a light inquiry noted at about former rates....City-dressed Hogs continue inactive at 5¾c.@5⅞c. ꝑ ℔....Cut-meats have been in request at from 9½c.@10¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, and 7¾c.@8c. for Bellies, ꝑ ℔. The reported sales since our last equal 400 pkgs. within the range....Bacon has been quoted steady, but has been quiet....Lard has been in moderate demand and quoted a shade firmer, on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported of 790 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for fair to good, and 9½c. for choice Western Steam, 9⅝c. for Kettle, 8¾c.@9c. for City Steam and Kettle, (the latter rate for fancy, Lockitt's,) 8⅜c.@8¾c. for No. 1. For forward delivery a livelier business has been reported at firmer rates; sales were reported of 4,800 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 2,050 tcs., buyer June, at 9 7-16c.@9½c.; 1,000 tcs., buyer July, at 9⅝c.@9¾c., and 1,250 tcs. do. August, at 9¾c.@9 11-16.; also 500 tcs. new, to arrive, in June, at 8 90-100c....Beef has been very dull at from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues quite dull and nominal, at from $14@$17 50 for Prime Mess; $17@$20 50 for India Mess, ꝑ tierce....Beef Hams continue inactive at $22@$27 as the extremes....Butter has been in quite moderate request at drooping prices....Cheese has been in less urgent demand within our range. We quote: Butter within the range of from 22c.@28c. for ordinary to extra choice new State, and 10c.@22c. for new Western; Grease Butter, 8c.@9c. ꝑ ℔., and Cheese within the range of 10c.@15c. for poor to extra choice new Factory, and 7c.@14c. for common to very choice new Dairy, ꝑ ℔.

SOAP—Has been in rather more demand at unchanged rates. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ꝑ ℔.

SPICES—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds; Pepper, Pimento, and Cloves have been quoted dearer. We quote, including No. 1 Nutmegs, at 92½c.@95c.; Mace, $1 20@$1 25; Cassia, 27c.@27½c.; White Pepper, 35c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@19c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Cloves, 18½c.@20c., gold, ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted for Raw, mostly for refining grades, on a steady basis as to prices; sales since our last 1,827 hhds. and 325 boxes, including 127 hhds. scant fair refining Porto Rico at 8⅝c.; 1,450 hhds. Centrifugal, mainly at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; 100 hhds. common refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 150 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 9¼c.@10; 275 boxes Centrifugal at 9¾c.@10⅛c.; and 50 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c. ꝑ ℔. Refined Sugars have been quoted as before on a moderate demand. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; good do. at 9c.; prime do. at 9⅛c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅛c.@10⅜c. ꝑ ℔.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅝c.@8⅝c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars at 10c.@12⅜c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been held firmly, but has been rather quiet, checked, in part by the moderate offerings of prime samples. Sales have been reported of 157,000 ℔s. at 9⅛c.@9 9-16c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9 9-16c. for prime here.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls. at 90c.; market steady.

WOOL—There has been rather more inquiry noted for desirable lots, chiefly to meet the more urgent requirements of manufacturers, on the basis of previous quotations. Domestic has been in very light supply and holders have been firm in their views. New clip arrives slowly from all sections. The offerings of foreign, particularly of other than prime to choice grades, have been comparatively liberal at the ruling figures, holders meeting the demand with promptness, the principal dealings having been in Cape. The final adjustment of the tariff has tended to stimulate purchases.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, both on berth and charter, has been in more request, and rates have shown decidedly more firmness. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been in moderate demand at firm quotations. Tonnage has been in reduced supply, and owners have shown more confidence. The inquiry for accommodation, from other sources, has been on a restricted scale....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn at 6¾d., 55,000 bushels do. at 7d., the closing rate ꝑ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steamer, 250 bales Cotton at ¼d. ꝑ ℔.; 7,800 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat, an advance of 1d.; and 2,500 boxes Cheese at 32s. 6d. And a British bark, 587 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, at 65s....For London, by sail, 15,500 bushels Corn at 7¼d.; 7,800 bushels do. at 7½d.; also, a Norwegian bark, 525 tons, with equal to 3,800 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 5s. 6d. ꝑ quarter....For Glasgow, by sail, equal to 55,000 bushels Grain, at 7d. ꝑ bushel; also, a British ship, 999 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For a direct port, in the United Kingdom, a British brig, 275 tons, with Oil-cake, reported from Baltimore, at 25s. ꝑ ton and primage....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 396 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 10½d., or, if direct, at 5s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, with about 4,200 quarters do., reported (a recharter) on private terms; a German brig, 241 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do., reported at 6s. ꝑ quarter; also a German bark, (now at Boston,) with Deals, from Quebec, on private terms....For Cardiff, or Newport, an Italian bark, 385 tons, hence with about 2,300 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d. ꝑ quarter....For a direct port on the east coast of Ireland, a Norwegian bark, 582 tons, hence with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at 5s. ꝑ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 17,200 bushels Corn, 200 boxes Bacon, 900 bbls. Resin, 360 pkgs. Tobacco, and 160 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms....For Amsterdam, a Dutch ship, 1,237 tons, with Sugar and Tobacco, reported from Batavia, at 70 francs and 60 francs....For Rotterdam, a Dutch bark, 720 tons, with Coffee, Sugar and Teas, reported from Batavia, at 80 francs....For Cadiz, 8,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms; also, an American brig, 361 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For a Spanish port direct, a British brig, 150 tons, hence with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms....For Lisbon, a Portuguese brig, 244 tons, with equal to 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on owner's account....For the River Platte, a British bark, 275 tons, with Lumber, from Montreal, on private terms, and a bark, 400 tons, from do., with do., reported at $22....For the north side of Cuba, a bark with Lumber from St. John's, at $13....For St. Thomas, a brig, 330 tons, with Coal from Baltimore, at $3 75....For Turk's Island, two British barks, 548 and 596 tons, hence, and back, with Salt, at 13½c....For Pensacola, a brig, from Boston, at $1,300....For Boston, a brig, with 250,000 feet Lumber, from Darien, Ga., at $13; and another, 345 tons, with do., from Pensacola, at $13....For New-York, two schooners, from Rockport, with stone, at $2; a brig, 314 tons, with Coal, from Little Glace Bay, at $3; a brig, 600 tons, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $3 12½; and a Swedish brig, 367 tons, with general cargo, reported from Batavia and Padang, at £4.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, June 10.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales of Spring Extra at $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT declined 2c.@3c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 53, cash or seller June; $1 52 seller July; No. 3 Spring, $1 40. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 44⅞c.@45c., cash or seller June; 46c.@46⅛c. seller July; 48c.@48⅛c. seller August; Rejected, 42c. OATS steady; No. 2, 41c., cash or seller June; 35c.@35⅛c. seller July. RYE in fair demand and firm; No. 1 and No. 2, 73½c.@74½c. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall quoted at 55c.@58c., according to location. WHISKY steady at 88c. PORK in fair demand and advanced; $12 25@$12 30, cash; $12 50 seller June. LARD firm at 8⅜c., cash; $8 70 ꝑ cwt., seller July. HAMS in pickle, Summer cured, sold at 8⅛c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 4⅛c., loose; 4½c., packed. BACON easier; quoted—Shoulders, 5c.@5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.@7½c. CATTLE active; higher grades advanced to $6 80@$7 05. LIVE HOGS in good demand at $3 80@$4. FREIGHTS quiet; shippers demand a reduction, which vessel-owners refuse; to Buffalo, 7⅛c. bid, 8c. asked. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 328,000 bushels Corn, 195,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,700 Cattle, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 527,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Cattle, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Lake IMPORTS—Wheat, 15,422 bbls.; Corn, 402,034 bushels; Oats, 66,316 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat 38,410 bbls.; Corn, 148,569 bushels; Oats, 67,599 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,222 bushels; Corn, 78,285 bushels; Oats, 58,550 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR steady; sales of Western Spring at $7 75@$8 25; Bakers', $8@$9 25; White, $10@$11. WHEAT quiet. CORN sold at 55c. OATS—sales of 20,000 bushels at 45c. BARLEY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 25¼c.; net receipts, 376 bales; gross, 376 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 41,710 bales.

MOBILE, June 10.—COTTON nominal; Middlings, 25c.; net receipts, 60 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,750 bales.

GALVESTON, June 10.—COTTON nominal; Good Ordinary, 20⅛c.; exports, coastwise, 1,554 bales; stock, 1,355 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@92⅞ for the account; American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 89⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, June 10—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 65c., and closed at 55f. 67c.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 12s. 6d.@13s. ꝑ quarter for California white.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

3½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Red Spring Wheat, 12s.@12s. 3d. ꝑ cental. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum 16½d.@17d. ꝑ gallon.

Evening—BACON, 32s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, June 10.—Russian TALLOW, 53s.@53s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

Evening—LINSEED-OIL, £35 15s.@£36 ꝑ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1872.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
This week	8,124	69	1,997	17,884	43,982
Previous week	8,033	83	2,074	19,749	48,936
Two weeks ago	8,049	108	2,744	17,059	27,356
Weekly average, 1869	6,552	89	1,789	26,238	16,345
Weekly average, 1870	6,386	96	2,159	30,720	16,541
Weekly average, 1871	7,047	92	2,304	25,537	20,207
Weekly average of all kinds in 1869					50,910
Weekly average of all kinds in 1870					56,350
Weekly average of all kinds in 1871					53,073
Total of all kinds in 1869					2,647,783
Total of all kinds in 1870					2,930,314
Total of all kinds in 1871					2,759,860

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
One Hundredth-st	3,619	14	674	63	....
West Forty-eighth-st.	21	55	1,323	5,920	....
West Fortieth st.	....	..	....	3,069	28,013
Communipaw Yards	3,906	..	....	8,332	15,969
Weehawken Yards	678	..	....	....	....

After a long depression in the Beef trade, and on a full run of horned Cattle, prices suddenly went up last Thursday forenoon. The quality of the stock on sale has been generally good, and the worst of the Beeves sold in the Live Stock Market herein referred to were rather coarse than poor. We would request our Western readers to bear in mind that the really poor Beeves are not quoted in our tables as sold at so much ꝑ ℔, but that these Cattle go direct to the slaughterers, and are thence wholesaled in carcasses, the quotations of which are given in our column under the head of Dressed-meats. On Wednesday last, G. W. MARTIN shipped for Bermuda 22 choice Illinois Steers, live weight 14½cwt., on private terms. No other sales of importance were effected on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, 22 cars of horned Cattle came to hand, and were sold out; quality medium; prices from 12c.@13c. ꝑ ℔., weights from 6½cwt. to 7¾cwt. on 58℔s. to 59℔s. to the cwt., net. On the same forenoon and following, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was good; quality ranged from common to choice; prices from 11½c.@13¾ ꝑ ℔, weight from 5½ cwt. to 9 cwt. scant, on 58℔s. to 61℔s., to the cwt., net. On Sunday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, there was a light run of horned Cattle, and all were not cleared off. Those sold ranged from fair to good; prices from 12c.@13c. ꝑ ℔.; weight on an average, at estimate, 6¾ cwt. On Monday forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade was brisk. The Beeves on sale ranged from fair to choice; prices from 12c.@14c. ꝑ ℔.; weights from 6 cwt. to 10 cwt. on 56 ℔s. to 62 ℔s. to the cwt., net. During the past week, Illinois Steers sold from 10c.@14c. ꝑ ℔.; general selling rate from 12c.@13c. ꝑ ℔. Kentucky sent up but a few in number, but the lots were choice, and sold all round from $125@$135 ꝑ head on 10 cwt., net. Missouri Steers were rather coarse, and sold from 11½c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔. Indiana Steers were of the same class, and sold from 12c.@13½c., with a few Top Steers, at 13c. ꝑ ℔.; these same Cattle dressed to a small net weight not exceeding 6¾ cwt. Ohio Steers ranged from good to choice, and sold from 12½c.@14c. ꝑ ℔. One lot of Still-fed Illinois Steers sold all round at 13c. ꝑ ℔. Texan and Cherokee Steers, grazed in Indiana, Kansas and Missouri, sold unusually high, ranging from 11c.@12c. ꝑ ℔; general sales from 11c.@11½c. ꝑ ℔.; weights from 6¼ cwt. to 6½ cwt. A few Western Bulls, sold by the car-load, on the hoof, went from 4½c.@5½c. ꝑ ℔. There was no demand for them.

Quality.	Last week.	This week.
Good Steers	13c. @14c.	13c. @14c.
Fair Steers	11½c.@12½c.	11½c.@12½c.
Poor Steers	10c. @11c.	10c. @11c.
Poorest Steers	7c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 9½c.
General selling rates	11½c.@12½c.	12c. @13c.

The improvement in this week's Cattle trade has consisted in more horned Cattle having been sold at advanced rates than there have been for some weeks past, although the extreme range of prices has scarcely varied. A few pairs of heavy fat oxen were sold on Monday forenoon, from 12c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔.

MILCH COWS.

This trade continues so dull that since our last weekly report some lots of fresh Cows were returned from the City marts to pasture in the country, there to await a better condition of trade. At One Hundredth-street 4 Cows sold at $68 ꝑ head, 3 at $54, and 2 at $45. At West Forty-eighth-street, T. MCCABE sold 30 Cows at from $40@$60 ꝑ head. General sales from $55@$60 ꝑ head.

VEALS.

These animals were in more demand during the past week than they had been during the previous one. Prices have been regulated by quality. Grass Calves sold from 6c.@6¾c. ꝑ ℔.; Butter-milk Calves, from 6¾c.@7c. ꝑ ℔.; best Veals on sale from 7½c.@8c. ꝑ ℔., with a very few at 9c. ꝑ ℔. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 1,146 Veals for $12,002 13, average for head $10 47; 109 Butter-milk Calves for $768 10, average ꝑ head, $7 07; Bobs not quoted.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There has been no improvement in Sheep since our last weekly report. Extreme range of prices from 5¼c.@8c. ꝑ ℔. Lambs have fallen off in price, owing to a larger run, and also to the advance in the season; extreme range of prices 10c.@14c. ꝑ ℔.; general sales from 12½c.@13c. ꝑ ℔. On Wednesday forenoon, at Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Sheep sold from 7¼c.@7¾c. ꝑ ℔. Same forenoon, at Forty-eighth-street Yards, Sheep sold from 6c.@7¾c. ꝑ ℔.; Lambs from 10c.@13c. ꝑ ℔. On Thursday and Friday forenoons, at Communipaw Yards, Sheep were brisk, but the market on Friday closed with a downward tendency; prices ranged from 7¼c.@8c. ꝑ ℔. Lambs were firm from 13c.@14c. ꝑ ℔. On Monday forenoon, at Fortieth-street Sheep Yards, trade was small but quick; price of those sold, 7c. ꝑ ℔.; Lambs, 10½c. ꝑ ℔. Same forenoon, at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, trade also was small, but firm; prices ranged from 6¾c.@7¼c. ꝑ ℔. for Sheep; Lambs from 10c.@11c. ꝑ ℔.

SWINE.

The trade in Hogs is almost entirely in the hands of slaughterers. In consequence, the quoted prices of Live Hogs are only nominal. On Wednesday Live Hogs were worth 4½c. ꝑ ℔.; City Dressed, 5¼c.@5¾c. ꝑ ℔. On Thursday and Friday Live Hogs were worth 4¼c. ꝑ ℔.; City Dressed, from 5½c.@5¾c. ꝑ ℔.; light Pigs not quoted, as the few of such like sold are purchased on private terms from the slaughterers. On Monday forenoon trade opened on the foregoing basis. No quotations up to 12 o'clock.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

	Per cwt.
Fore-quarters Beef, good to choice	$9 00@$10 00
Hind-quarters	15 00@ 16 00
Carcasses	11 00@ 12 00
Fore-quarters, poor to fair	6 00@ 7 50
Hind-quarters	10 00@ 12 00
Carcasses	8 00@ 9 00
Dressed Veals	9 00@ 14 00
Mutton	12 50@ 14 00
Lambs	20 00@ 25 00
Light Pigs	6 50@ ....

HORSE MARKET.

Another large sale by auction took place last week at A. H. TAYLOR'S farm, of Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y. Six Stallions were offered, and three sold at $250@$1,500@$3,000 ꝑ head; 16 head of trotting Horses were offered, and 14 sold from $200@$1,000 ꝑ head; 10 head of Geldings were offered, and 8 sold from $300@$1,125 ꝑ head; 7 brood Mares were offered, and 4 sold from $105@$375 ꝑ head; 6 Stallion Colts were offered, and 2 sold from $200@$450 ꝑ head. Total amount realized, $11,120. BARKER & CHASE sold by auction 5 head of ordinary light harness Horses from $127@$700 ꝑ head. JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL sold by auction 18 head of ordinary light harness Horses from $80@$290 ꝑ head; 7 Ponies from $100@$190 ꝑ head; 1 pair matched Horses, $425; 1 Pony mare, $210. The general aspect of trade through the City remains unchanged since our last weekly report. The continuance of the Jerome Park races interferes somewhat with the sale of carriage Horses, and the coming auction of thoroughbreds, under the auspices of the Club, checks the sale of saddle Horses. One hundred and ten Horses arrived per Erie Railroad via Oak Cliff Station.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 10, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, there was a light run of horned Cattle, and all the lots were not sold out. The sales effected ranged from 12c.@13c. ꝑ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt., on 58 ℔s. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in horned Cattle was brisk; the pens were nearly all cleared out by 10 A. M.; prices ranged from 12c.@14c. ꝑ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 10 cwt., on 58 ℔s. to 62 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows continue dull; prices from $40@$90 ꝑ head. Veals are in fair demand from 6c.@8½c. ꝑ ℔.; Sheep are dull from 6¼c.@7¾c. ꝑ ℔.; Lambs firm from 10c.@11c. ꝑ ℔. Live Hogs nominal at 4½c. ꝑ ℔.; City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

W. THOMPSON sold for self 28 Steers, Missouri coarse Cattle, at 12c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; also 245 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, at 13c. ꝑ ℔., weight on average 7 cwt.; again, 28 Steers, Kentucky choice Beeves, from $125@$135 ꝑ head, weight 10 cwt., net; 133 Steers, Illinois, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. J. WRIGHT sold for self 15 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, at 13c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt. VALENTINE & WILLIAMS sold for selves 86 Steers, Illinois choice Cattle, from 13c.@13¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt. J. C. FAGAN sold for W. V. WOODS, 108 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12½c.@13c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for self, 88 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, at 13c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt. CAREY & MCCAFFREY sold for selves 127 Steers, Illinois, from fair to choice, from 12½c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant. H. WESTHEIMER sold for self 32 Steers, Illinois choice Cattle, from 13c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt., strong; also, 63 Steers, Illinois choice Cattle, from 13c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; again, 62 Steers, Ohio, from good to choice, from 12c.@14c. ꝑ ℔. T. W. WHEELER sold for self 167 Steers, Illinois, from good to choice, from 13c.@13¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. S. NEALY sold for self 84 Steers, still-fed Illinois, coarse but fat, at 13c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt. T. GILLESS sold for self 319 Steers, Illinois, from good to choice, from 13c.@13¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight from 7¾ cwt. to 9 cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 45 Steers, Illinois choice Cattle, for 13¾c.@14c. ꝑ ℔., 8¼ cwt.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 208 Sheep, weight 27,490 ℔s., at 7c. ꝑ ℔.; 151 Lambs, weight 7,460 ℔s., at 10½c. ꝑ ℔.

At Forty-eighth-street Market, S. MCGRAW sold 46 Veals, Grassers, weight 1,040 ℔s., at 6¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 40 Veals, weight 6,350 ℔s., at 8¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 10 Veals, weight 1,440 ℔s., at 8c. ꝑ ℔. J. KIRBY sold 24 Sheep, weight 2,090 ℔s., at 6¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 50 Sheep, weight 4,420 ℔s., at 6¾c. ꝑ ℔.; 27 Lambs, weight 1,320 ℔s., at 10c. ꝑ ℔.; 13 Lambs, weight 660 ℔s., at 10½c. ꝑ ℔.; 32 Lambs, weight 1,640 ℔s., at 10¾c. ꝑ ℔.; 8 Lambs, weight 420 ℔s., at 11c. ꝑ ℔. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 4 Veals, weight 650 ℔s., at 6c. ꝑ ℔.; 135 Veals, weight 18,900 ℔s., at 8¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 21 Sheep, weight 1,500 ℔s., at 6¾c. ꝑ ℔.; 122 Sheep, weight 10,850 ℔s., at 7¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 432 Sheep, weight 38,640 ℔s., at 7¼c. ꝑ ℔. Above firm sold during the past week, 3,091 Sheep for $19,909 07; average ꝑ head, $6 44; 715 Lambs for $4,456 66; average ꝑ head, $6 23.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for the week ending June 8, 1872, 3,906 head of horned Cattle, 15,967 Hogs, 8,832 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 952 head of horned Cattle, 15,939 Hogs, 7,283 Sheep. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending June 10, 1872, 3,604 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 1 Veal. Western stock; 15 Beeves, 13 Cows, 673 Veals, 63 Sheep, local stock. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending June 10, 1872, 5,920 Sheep, 1,323 Veals, 55 Cows, 21 Beeves.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In Part I. of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD yesterday, BENEDICT MYERS was found guilty of a felonious assault and battery and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

CHARLES WILSON, alias Rudolph Kachlur, who was lately arrested by Detective MCGOWAN, was charged with defrauding Mrs. LAMBRECHT, the mother of the late Officer LAMBRECHT, who was killed by GEORGE LAVERY. The prisoner represented to her that some of the Police force of Boston, had raised by contributions among themselves the sum of $1,000, as a donation for the relief of the family of LAMBRECHT, and produced a paper purporting to be a draft on a Broadway Bank for the payment of $1,000 to Mrs. LAMBRECHT, on which the dues were $14 94. She paid him this sum, and on going to the bank found that the paper was worthless. The prisoner was convicted in 1862 of a similar offense, and Judge BEDFORD said yesterday that he was a consummate scoundrel, and sent him to the State Prison for three years.

The trial of JUSTUS DUNN, charged with killing one of the keepers of the House of Refuge, was then commenced, and will be continued this morning.

In Part II., before Recorder HACKETT, ROBERT HALLERAN was charged with assaulting THOS. LARKIN with a car-hook. He pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and sentence was suspended.

PATRICK J. RRAN was found guilty of forgery, but sentence was suspended until to-morrow.

The following prisoners were found guilty and sentenced yesterday to the State Prison: FREDERICK SMITH, burglary, five years; JAS. BURNS, grand larceny, four years; H. REDMOND, grand larceny, two and a half years; MARY PECK, grand larceny, five years; JOHN LYNCH, grand larceny, two and a half years; ANNIE SMITH, grand larceny, one and a half years; BERNARD MCINTREE, pickpocket, one year.

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Principal and Interest Coupons promptly paid semi-annually in New-York,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,
PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK.

Prime Investment Securities a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

$750,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS
FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon of the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872, for the purchase of
750 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.

Issued by authority of an act "to authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional Bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October, respectively, in Gold Coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in Gold Coin—and are the last authorized by the Legislature to be issued for the extension of the Water-works. The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the Bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the Bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the Bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his opinion the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the national banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers whose bids are accepted, upon the 15th day of July, 1872, to be paid for when delivered, with accrued interest from April 1, 1872, the bonds being antedated.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

Attest: JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JOHN J. FITZWILLIAM, City Register.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be
33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,
either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

FREE OF ALL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT.

Having closed out the balance of this loan at PAR AND INTEREST, we are prepared to deal in these bonds. They are issued on a COMPLETED DIVIDEND EARNING ROAD UNDER A LIMITED MORTGAGE.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, June 5, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF Registered Bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, June 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due July 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a Coin Check for the amount of interest due. All bondholders who have changed their post-office address since Jan. 1, 1872, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, July 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JUNE 3, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day ordered a distribution of $20,000 (two cents per share) among its stockholders, payable on the 13th inst., in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 21, 1872. By said act the trustees are required to indorse the payment of dividends on the certificates of stock. It is, therefore, necessary that certificates be presented at the time of collecting above dividend. The transfer-books will close on the 11th inst., and remain closed until the 14th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 7TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, June 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 4 to 10, inclusive.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1872.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1872.

THERE WILL BE AN ADJOURNED meeting of the holders of the bonds and certificates of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, of South Carolina, at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Wall-street, New-York, TO-MORROW, June 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

F. F. MARBURY, Jr.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Pacific

RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

These bonds are issued at the rate of $18,333 per mile upon COMPLETED ROAD from NEBRASKA CITY, on the Missouri River, to LINCOLN, the CAPITAL of NEBRASKA. The distance between these points is about sixty miles, and this division of the Road is in successful operation and earning net more than all the interest on its Bonds. It penetrates an EXCEEDINGLY RICH AGRICULTURAL region, with UNLIMITED CAPABILITIES for production, and is much needed for removal of abundant crops to market. This need has been so much felt that LOCAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF $8,000 PER MILE HAVE BEEN MADE to facilitate the extension of the road from Lincoln westward to the Platte River, which is in process of construction. The MIDLAND PACIFIC forms part of a direct EAST AND WEST TRUNK ROUTE, now being rapidly built from Urbana, on the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, in Illinois, through A VERY RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT DENSELY POPULATED for the greater part of the way, to Grand Island, on the Platte River, where junction is made with the Union Pacific Railroad. This new line, 610 miles long, is formed of three links, of which more than 200 MILES ARE COMPLETED, a force of over 2,000 men is engaged in vigorous prosecution of the work, and THE ENTIRE LINE IS TO BE FULLY COMPLETED IN 1873.

The roads composing this trunk line are JUDICIOUSLY LOCATED AND ARE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOME OF THE ABLEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL RAILWAY MANAGERS of the country. Being in the same interest, consolidation must follow, and thus form a strong combination of railway. Directness of route is greatly in its favor, as it saves 147 miles in distance between New-York and San Francisco over any existing line. The MIDLAND PACIFIC, with the broad area of fertile and most productive land tributary to it, with its close alliance with the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and WESTERN EXTENSION, must soon be taxed to its fullest limit to accommodate local and through business. Shipments of products by this road will lead to the WEST as well as to the EAST. We recommend these Bonds, which are a FIRST LIEN on COMPLETED road, as a prime security, PERFECTLY SAFE, and IN RETURNS much more desirable for investors than Government Bonds.

Present price, 90 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in Gold, free of tax, in the City of New-York. All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates. Bonds may be registered without charge. Pamphlets, maps, circulars, &c., giving full information, can be obtained from the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.
C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

LOAN FOR $1,562,900 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section three, of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in current funds, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 26th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 29, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieut. Governor,
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State,
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1872.

The annual election for directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at
THE BANKING-HOUSE
Avenue D, corner of 10th-st.,
Wednesday, June 12, 1872.
Polls open from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier

BLACK RIVER IRON AND MINING COMPANY.—A portion of the WORKING CAPITAL of this Company can yet be subscribed for. The property is very valuable and capable of paying an interest of FIVE PER CENT. a MONTH on the investment.

THOS. H. WAGSTAFF,
No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

The New-York State LOAN AND TRUST CO.,

NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000

Interest allowed on daily balances. Checks upon this Company pass through the Clearing-house.

This Company is authorized by law to accept and execute all trusts of every description.

To receive deposits, allowing interest on the same, to loan and advance money or securities and credits upon real or personal property; to receive upon storage or deposit bullion, specie, stocks, bonds, and certificates or evidences of debt.

The Company will also take charge of all kinds of securities for safe keeping, collect coupons and interest, also rents, annuities and mortgages, remitting for the same, or crediting in account, as may be desired.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company has a paid up cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and by its charter has perpetual succession; all its operations are under the direction of a responsible Board of Trustees, and EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES OF ESTATES, GUARDIANS OF INFANTS, MARRIED WOMEN, AGENTS having charge of estates, FEMALES, and others unaccustomed to business, will find it to their advantage to keep their accounts with this Company, affording as it does all the security of a bank with the advantage of accumulation of interest on their accounts.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Vice-President.

A. A. LOW,	F. SCHUCHARDT,
S. D. BABCOCK,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. R. TRAVERS,	WM. T. GARNER,
THOS. DICKSON,	H. A. HURLBUT,
G. G. HAVEN,	W. H. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,	H. C. FAHENSTOCK,

WM. F. DRAKE.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.
GOVERNMENT STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the "Star Linseed-oil Company" will be held at the office of the Company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 15th day of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company from One Hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to Two Hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of adding to the business of said Company: the manufacture and sale of white lead, colors, &c., and carrying on the general paint business.

(Signed,) C. M. MEYER,
W. H. BREEDEN,
W. H. HARRISON.
A majority of the Trustees

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1872.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 289 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (less Government tax) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company on and after June 27, 1872, to the preferred stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 15th day of June, 1872. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, June 15, 1872, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, June 29, 1872, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., June 12, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due the 15th inst. on the bonds of this road will be paid in gold at our office.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.

JUNE 6, 1872.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, and Monday and Saturday nights from 5 to 8 P. M. Send for Circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos rented and sold at special low prices and easy terms; "Bacon & Raven," "Dunham," and others at $75 to $275; English and French uprights, $175 to $300; elegant rose-wood carved pianos, $300 to $1,000. At No. 101 4th-av. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and parlor organ, to rent very low, from $4 to $10 per month; rent allowed if purchased, on very liberal terms indeed. No. 219 East 23d-st., eight doors east of 3d-av.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 423 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January,* 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Il Trovatore (English Opera)—Miss Emma Howson, Mr. B. Bowler.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Long Strike—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Enoch Arden—Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Article 47—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Martens Family.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Fortunio and His Gifted Servants—Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Chicago—Mr. Charles R. Thorne and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—Negro Comicalities, Minstrelsy, Dances.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The Georgia Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The Weekly Times, per annum	$1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

We shall publish the next issue of the Weekly Times *as a triple sheet, in order to give our readers a full and accurate report of the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia. Persons desiring extra copies are requested to send in their orders early, as the edition will necessarily be large. Advertisers will find this edition a desirable opportunity to reach a large number of readers. Advertisements must be handed in before* 10 *o'clock Tuesday night in order to secure insertion. The* Semi-Weekly *of Tuesday next will also be issued as a triple sheet. Copies of both editions may be had at the counter; price, in wrappers, five cents each.*

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

President Grant, in accepting the unanimous nomination of the Republican Party for a second term, expresses himself with characteristic brevity and clearness. His letter, in these respects, contrasts very favorably with the letters of Messrs. Greeley and Brown. His hope to leave to his successor, when elected, "a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future," is one shared by the whole people. To make that hope a reality, they know of no better way than to elect him for another term.

Mr. Dwight, the Register in Bankruptcy of the Market Savings Bank, has given a very outspoken opinion of the conduct of the Directors of that institution. While admitting the culpability of the defaulting Secretary, Conklin, he insists that the blame ought not to stop there.

> "Not one word of excuse can be offered in vindication of any one who sat at that Board of Trustees, and by his silence, if not by his approbation, permitted the funds of the banks to be perverted as they were. The perversion was so gross and so palpable that even the lawyers of the Board could not interpose the professional plea of ignorance. It was a perversion that amounted to robbery, and the indictment should strike each individual trustee whose presence at the Board made him an essential ally of the chief offender."

It will greatly increase the future security of Savings Bank depositors, if these opinions are sustained by definite action in the Courts.

The result of the latest international boat race is not encouraging. The defeat of the Atalanta crew was so very complete that it is difficult to account for it on any other theory save that of excessive confidence, followed by a neglect of reasonably severe training and of sufficiently assiduous practice. There is no very good reason for calling a rowing match an "international" event at all, and the somewhat disappointing issue of the experiment may help to convince people that in respect of muscular competition, it is better to withhold any decided exhibition of "national" sympathies on either side.

From the Committee appointed to investigate the loss of the papers in the Buell case comes the report that Gen. Wallace, President of the Court-martial, and Gen. Buell himself, both exonerate Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman from any possible share in the removal or destruction of the papers. This testimony is important only in view of the fact that contemptible insinuations on this subject have been indulged in by the Greeley papers.

The presentation of the minority report on the Custom-house investigation disproves another of the silly statements circulated in regard to this subject. Had it been probable that anybody would try to prevent the report from being made, as it was seriously pretended had been done, the exceedingly flimsy nature of that document shows how foolish a waste of energy such an attempt would have been. Senators Bayard and Casserly assumed the rôle of prosecuting attorneys from the very outset of the investigation; they have consistently sustained it to the end. The report contains no evidence of the slightest attempt being made to sift the testimony and give a judicial verdict upon it. It is simply a rehash of stale and exploded slanders and a systematic attempt to throw discredit on the respectable witnesses heard during the investigation, while all through it runs the impudent assumption that it is rather more likely that the President should state falsehoods and his friends commit perjury than that Lindsay, Mudgett and others of that kidney should distort the truth.

Congress.

The session of Congress which closed last evening has been one that, on some accounts, will be long remembered, and will hereafter be noted as marking a distinct period in American history. It was the first one since the war in which all the representatives of the people of all the States have taken their seats, and it was the one in which the crowning act of legislation growing out of the war—amnesty—was passed. Its members now return to the people, to submit an account of their work, and to obtain a verdict upon its merits. Many and various pleas will be made to influence that verdict, but of none of the facts on which they are based will history be as likely to take cognizance as this—that in seven short years after the close of the great civil war, the Congress of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, was enabled to declare the restoration of complete political rights to the people of the rebellious section. Remembering the incalculable misery and suffering of the war, and recalling the powerful feelings to which it gave rise throughout the land, this fact is one for which all loyal hearts may well be devoutly thankful.

In other respects, the course of Congress during this session has been noteworthy. It has produced legislation with reference to the material interests of the country, the effects of which will be very great and lasting. It has not only reduced taxation by the sum of over fifty million of dollars, which in itself is a relief necessarily to be felt by the whole country, but it has gone a great way toward removing from our system of taxation the features introduced by the war. It has abolished many of the vexatious taxes included under the head of internal revenue, and it has modified many of the more obnoxious features of the taxes which it was necessary to retain. In the tariff, it has made decided changes of similar import. It has withdrawn a large percentage of what are known as protective duties, notably those on coal, salt, and hides, and it has enacted a pro rata reduction of ten per cent. in all the more important ones.

On the whole, there has been little reason for the people to be dissatisfied with the representative department of their Government. It has, of course, displayed many defects, some of them well known, some of them comparatively novel; but it has, nevertheless, proved a substantially trustworthy instrument of popular government. It has responded with a fidelity that cannot be obscured by partisan criticism to the current feeling and opinion of the country, and has shown a degree of vigor, efficiency, and dignity with which the people have every reason to be satisfied.

Doubtless it will be heartily blamed by many, and idly sneered at by more. But believing it has betrayed no great trust, and knowing that it has done much difficult and valuable work—and done it, on the whole, well—we have no hesitation in saying that its record justifies the confidence and the pride of our people in their free institutions.

Mr. Hawkins and the Legislature.

The ex-representative of the Eleventh Assembly District of the City of New-York has drawn up an indictment, as sweeping as it is just, against the Legislature of 1872. This document will be found reproduced on another page, and we trust that nobody who sets any value upon the prospects of good Government in this State, and upon the future of Republican institutions generally, will fail to give it an attentive perusal. Mr. Hawkins has marshaled an impressive array of reform measures, which were killed through the apathy or hostility of the majority of the Legislature, and has contrasted their fate with the prompt attention and immediate passage accorded to bills in the interest of corrupt jobbers, who could afford to spend money on them. People who failed to appreciate the justice of the hard things which were said in these columns about the last Legislature will find in Mr. Hawkins' trenchant summary of its misdeeds, ample justification for the worst that was ever charged by the Times. The trafficking in votes, even according to the testimony of those engaged in it, was never so open, and one lobbyist, who had been overbid by his competitors, went so far as to propose, in the division of a very moderate sum, to fix upon about a third of the members of Assembly the legal proof of having accepted a bribe. This expert calculated that a large proportion of the members could readily be induced to receive the money paid for their votes in checks drawn to their own order. That there were many others quite as greedy, though not quite so "green," is very conclusively shown in the fate of the chief measures of the session, as detailed by Mr. Hawkins.

For example, there was the bill providing for the removal of Hall, O'Gorman and Fields. This bill was referred to the Committee on Cities, of which Mr. Hawkins was Chairman. In spite of his efforts to have it reported, it lay in their hands for two months and a half. After it was finally reported to the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hawkins had it called three times, and in every case Mr. Twombly, who introduced the bill, failed to take the opportunity of moving its passage. This, we may inform the public, was due to the compact between Fenton, Hoffman and Greeley, under which Tammany was to be continued in undisturbed control of the patronage of the City, and due recognition was to be given to Mr. Greeley's claims for a Presidential nomination.

Then there was Assembly bill No. 751, introduced by Mr. Mackay, for the ostensible benefit of the Recorder and City Judge. The Tammany Board of Supervisors had, by resolution, fixed the pay of these officials at more than double that of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Controller Green, having a reasonable doubt about the legality of this resolution, refused to pay the salaries prescribed by it. Mr. Mackay and his allies came to the rescue, and, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Hawkins and other Reformers to cut down these salaries to a more reasonable sum, the Recorder and City Judge were duly confirmed in the possession of all that Tammany had ever guaranteed them. One cogent reason for this has not been noticed by Mr. Hawkins. It is to be found in section 43 of the Tweed Charter, which provides that "each member of the Board of Police shall receive an annual salary equal to the salary designated to the Recorder of the City of New-York." Had the Recorder been cut down to $8,000 a year, Messrs. Smith, Barr, Manierre and Bosworth would have been cut down too. As it is, they continue to enjoy their $15,000 a year, to the profit and satisfaction of Tammany and Mr. Greeley. The saving would have paid for twenty-four of the patrolmen whom the Tammany Police Board are threatening to dispense with; but then the safety of life and property in the City is a mere trifle when weighed in the balance against the chances of the Tammany candidate for the Presidency, and those of Gov. Hoffman for the United States Senate.

Mr. Hawkins tried to compel the most notorious and corrupt of the newspaper organs of the Ring to prove their outstanding claims against the City, in the Courts; he tried to relieve the tax-payers from the Ring advertising swindle, (costing a million and a half a year,) which was perpetrated in chapter 574 of the laws of 1871. He introduced a bill providing for the removal of the Tammany Superintendent of Buildings; he urged prompt action in regard to the extortionate Harbor-Masters; he proposed such a reading of the contractors' bill as would afford a reasonable protection to the tax-payers, and he entered a spirited protest against the voting of public money for the benefit of Commodore Vanderbilt. In all these efforts the "Third House," *i. e.,* the corps of professional bribers, headed by A. D. Barber, proved too strong for him. The Greeleyites and the Tammany men had gone in for a division of the spoils, and anything so impracticable as honesty or fidelity to public trust was not to be thought of for a moment.

Few attentive readers of this very able exhibit of Legislative incapacity and corruption will be disposed to think the gloomy prognostication of Mr. Hawkins at all overdone. "Unless these evils be remedied the Republic has seen its best days, and the beginning of the end is upon us," is strong language to use, but no stronger than the circumstances warrant. The remedy is defined with equal explicitness and justice, "If the honest people will make the affairs of politics and government a part of their accepted duty, all will go well, and we can look forward hopefully to regeneration and honest administration of public affairs."

Flowers from Chappaqua.

Although the *Tribune* is not an "organ"—certainly not—and although Mr. Greeley has nothing to do with it, nearly the whole of its columns is devoted every day to the advocacy of Mr. Greeley, and to official notifications of the Tammany candidate's whereabouts, his state of health, his political prospects, &c., &c. It is not the organ of a party—quite true; it is only the organ of one man. Nothing can be more natural. Can we imagine the *Tribune* criticising Mr Greeley? No—he may be elbowed out of his paper by adroit "managers," and condemned to go through some very useless wood-chopping in stage costume for "effect;" but his "friends" cannot go quite so far as to assail him openly. They think, perhaps, that he may be more surely lured to ruin by fulsome flattery.

So, yesterday, the *Tribune* officially announced—not being an organ—that Mr. Greeley could not answer all the letters he received. Then it proceeded to correct him mildly for saying that Gen. Grant "never had been defeated and never would be"—and the writer evidently desired to create the impression that Mr. Greeley never used these words. Mr. Greeley, however, did say so in a public speech, and here is the full passage:

> "We are led by him who first taught our armies to conquer in the West, and subsequently in the East also. Richmond would not come to us until we sent Grant after it, and then it had to come. [Cheers.] *He has never yet been defeated, and never will be.* He will be as great and successful on the field of politics as on that of arms."

Mr. Greeley is now engaged in the task of eating his words every day, and of "taking back" all he has hitherto said during his life; it will, perhaps, cost him little effort to retract the above, but don't let the young Fentonites pretend that he did not say it.

It appears that Mr. Greeley is very sorry he "showed up" John Cochrane in 1865, because John Cochrane is now Chairman of his Committee—almost one of his chief supporters, next to John Morrissey and Waldo Hutchins and Bill Tweed. Mr. Greeley (or some one for him) confesses to the charge of having described John Cochrane as everything that was bad on Oct. 25, 1865, but pleads that on the following day he apologized and "backed down." His exposure of Cochrane filled over a column, and what he calls his recantation was contained in the following little paragraph:

> "Gen. John Cochrane, in a note which we print today, denies the *World's* statement that he is in favor of the Copperhead ticket. Though not active in the canvass, he is for the Union cause, and for impartial suffrage. Such being the case, we very gladly withdraw anything we have said that might seem to reflect upon him, and we rejoice in the faith that he is all right."

Let our readers compare this with the attack, part of which we published on Saturday, and they will probably come to the conclusion that if John Cochrane was satisfied with the apology, he is a man capable of being satisfied with very little. The question is, on which day did Greeley tell the truth about Cochrane—on Oct. 25 or Oct. 26? We incline to think that it was on the 25th. At any rate, we paid our money for each day's *Tribune,* and we take our choice. We choose the 25th.

These little items do not quite exhaust the list of "subjects" which came down this week from the honest Sage. The editor of an obscure paper is "pitched into" for having offered to support Greeley provided he received a postmastership. This was an opportunity for being virtuous at a very slight cost, and Greeley—simple-minded, good man!—made the most of it. He indignantly denounces his brother editor. He (Greeley) is for "civil service reform, independent journalism, political honesty."—Selah. In fact, our beloved Uncle is thrown into such a paroxysm over this assault upon his virtue that he almost swears in print. What! make a bargain for office? He would die first—especially as the country editor could not possibly be of any use to him. It is like the honest member of the Legislature, who became furious at the offer of a ten-dollar bill to influence his vote, and talked very loudly about his honor, until they made the ten-dollar bill a hundred, and then, as Greeley says of Cochrane "he was all right." That Greeley (or managers for him) has made a most corrupt bargain with the Tammany Democrats in this City cannot be denied. But then, they can be of service—the country editor cannot. The difference may not be great in morals, but in Greeleyan politics it is vast.

There are other gems in Monday's paper. Montgomery Blair is petted and praised; the Republican organization is spoken of as "worn-out party machinery;" and, of course, there is a second edition of that immortal lecture on journalism which is to hand down the name of Fenton and his apprentices to posterity. This time a new rule is laid down: "No man can write well whose heart does not re-enforce his head." Is that so? Here, then, we have the secret of the beautiful "writing" which now adorns the *Tribune*—it is all inspired by a rush of Heart to the Head. We have been unable to account for "editorials" in which "life without a fillip" was described as "the paradox of inertia miserably married to mobility," and for others which presented us with such magnificent fire-works as the following—(see yesterday's *Tribune,* article, "The War Convention:")

> "This was a hight of magnanimity to which the Philadelphia Convention could not rise. It heard nothing but the slogans of the battle-field, the boom of artillery, the clashing of swords held by fraternal hands, and the defiances which were exchanged at Bull Run and at Gettysburg. It traded upon the military successes of its candidate, and forgot that those who were conquered by him are now our fellow-citizens. When, at this rate, will the day of our disaster be over? When will the day of our regeneration arrive?"

When, indeed, dear Gusher! We do not know when our regeneration will arrive—probably not until mankind generally experiences that wholesome action of the Viscera upon the Intellectual Faculties which the Professor says is necessary to make "journalism" perfect. But if our regeneration is only to be accomplished by the election of Horace Greeley for President, we must say it is a bad look out for all of us. We do not know what Plutarch, Plato, Lord Brougham and Buckle have to say on this subject, for we have not Mr. Sumner's last "speech" at hand to refer to; but it is pretty certain that this unbelieving generation does not want to be regenerated by the grace of Waldo Hutchins and the Tammany Ring.

The Colored Orators at Philadelphia.

Had any enthusiastic friend of human progress prophecied sixteen years ago, at the first Convention of the Republican Party, that on the fifth National Convention of this great organization colored orators would address the assembly, representing not merely four millions of freedmen, but four millions of American citizens and voters, he would have been listened to as we listen to the prophecies of the millennium.

And yet, at the recent imposing National Convention, the speakers who made the most impression, and were listened to with the most eager attention—both for their good sense, their native eloquence, and for the solid reason that they carried in their hands the balancing vote for President—were blacks from the late slave States. Their appearance and their influence on this grand occasion were a kind of landmark, set before the whole world, of the point which the great tide of progress and emancipation has reached in this country. The representatives of the lately despised and downtrodden race, but recently classed with the brutes, looked upon by the most humane as unworthy of sitting in the same room with the members of the superior race, stamped in the view of the bigoted with a providential mark of inferiority, and in the judgment of many of the wisest at the North unfit for the lowest of our privileges as freemen and citizens—were here recognized as equals in an assembly crowded with the selected talent of the nation, and listened to as the leaders of a powerful political party, who would have the same share in the approaching Presidential election as any other equal number of voters.

It is not too much to say that the speeches of these colored delegates—some of whom, we believe, had been slaves—were a justification of the bold and humane policy of the Republican Party. They showed, naturally, some of the eloquence and wit of the race, but, what was of much more consequence, they manifested a strong and sound political sense. There was not a sentiment of rancor or bitterness expressed in them toward the late masters of the negroes, who are still persecuting and annoying them. The speakers, of course, felt the importance of the Anti-Kuklux and Civil Rights legislation, as no Northerners can do; but, while urging the necessity of this, they never indulged in any revengeful or embittered language toward their opponents. Above all, though naturally deeply grateful to Mr. Sumner for his long advocacy of the rights of their race, and knowing something of Mr. Greeley's fitful defense of them, neither they nor their constituents were in the least beguiled by their sentiment toward these two men. They saw clearly where the true protectors of their race were; they knew what great party had urged their claims first to freedom and then to suffrage, during the past sixteen years; they understood who gave them emancipation, and at what bitter cost; who bestowed education and suffrage, and who now seek to protect them against outrage and wrong. Whatever their favorite defenders at the North might do or say, whatever errors they might commit, their only guides were to be the party, not the individuals. They appreciated that their hopes for the future rested on the great Republican organization of the United States, and on that alone.

And these orators evidently felt with enthusiasm the services of Gen. Grant toward their race and toward the country. "He had led them out through a long and bloody war to the promised land of freedom." They recalled how, when we had tried one General after another against the skillful rebel General and his brave and desperate men, and the national cause was at its lowest ebb, Gen. Grant, by his succession of brilliant victories, and by his persistent and skillful campaign on the Potomac, first brought hope to the people, and the certainty of emancipation to the blacks, and finally broke the yoke both of slavery and the rebellion. They knew that the iron will of the great General was the hammer of emancipation in the hands of Providence, to strike off their fetters. When Mr. Greeley would have negotiated with rebel agents to leave their people but half emancipated, Gen. Grant was breaking their yoke with his tremendous strokes.

These colored orators and their black constituency—ignorant though the latter may be—appreciate the difference between the two candidates. The bailing, too, of Jefferson Davis, has made an indelible impression upon the negroes' minds. It is evident that the great unknown factor in our political problem—the black population—cannot be counted on the side of the Cincinnati bolters. The emancipated slaves, their native leaders and orators, will all go solidly with the ranks of the Republican Party. And if this party be in any degree wise and careful in its legislation, they may count on the powerful aid of the blacks for years to come, just as the Democrats have on that of the Irish, with so much less ground or reason. The negro will follow his first friends.

Found Again.

There is reason to believe that Dr. Livingstone has actually been seen by the "Commander of the *Herald's* Livingstone Search Corps." The rumored conduct of the latter is precisely what we should look for in a newspaper reporter. He no sooner found the great traveler than he immediately set out, with all possible haste, for the coast, thence to send the news of his success to the journal which he represents. Dr. Livingstone was left by him at Unyanzembe, and for the last three months the enthusiastic discoverer has doubtless been riding night and day upon the bounding ox, heedless of Mr. Bergh and those gentler instincts of humanity which, at any other time, would forbid him to over-drive his faithful steed. This story, we repeat, has an intrinsic probability which would be wanting had we been told that the journalist was slowly accompanying the traveler on his way to the sea. Dr. Livingstone has been found and promptly "interviewed," and this duty accomplished, his finder deems him no longer available for journalistic purposes.

It should not be supposed that any possible blame is to be attached to the bold explorer who so fearlessly plunged into Africa to find the long lost man. We may be certain that so brave a man would not have deserted the traveler had the latter been in need of his services. It will be noticed that not only did Dr. Livingstone provide his discoverer with dispatches for home, thus furnishing him with a reason for hastening to Zanzibar, but that he said nothing whatever as to his own intentions of leaving Africa. Indeed, we have no reason for believing that Dr. Livingstone has any present intention of returning. He was found and left at Unyanzembe. If he intended to return, why did he not saddle his ox and gallop gaily down the eastern slope of Africa in company with the enterprising journalist?

Here we may possibly find the key to the mystery which has surrounded Livingstone for the last four or five years. He may have gone to Africa with the fixed intention of never returning. Perhaps he dreaded to face the ovations which he would have to endure at congratulatory dinner parties in the event of his return; or possibly he had other and still more forcible reasons for preferring the freedom of Africa to the civilization of England. We know, on his own testimony, that he asked no higher pleasure than a large supply of quinine, and full liberty to discover his daily river and his weekly lake in the interior of Africa. He may have decided, when he entered the interior on his last expedition, that he would cut loose from civilization forever. It is conceivable that in order to prevent the possibility that well-meaning friends should send expeditions to drag him away from his beloved Africa, he occasionally dispatched an imaginative negro to the sea-coast, confident that the latter would be certain to make himself an object of interest and elemosynary whisky, by telling an exciting tale of the traveler's cruel death. Doubtless Dr. Livingstone heard from Zanzibar from time to time, by means of the Arab caravans, and thus learning of the failure of his negro messengers to convince the European public of his death, plunged madly into the unknown wilderness "west of Lake Tanganyika," of which fact the Arab traders duly apprised the British Consul at Zanzibar. He has been successful in avoiding recapture by his enthusiastic English friends, but he could not escape the persistence of an American "interviewing" reporter. We can fancy the dismay with which he met his long-dreaded fate at Unyanzembe, and saw his years of effort to avoid discovery had failed at last. The cunning of the cannie Scotsman did not, however, desert him. He tossed a sop in the way of dispatches to his unwelcome discoverer, and when the latter had fairly left Unyanzembe on his way to the coast, Dr. Livingstone doubtless fled once more into his safe retreat west of Tanganyika.

This theory of Dr. Livingstone's secret purposes fully accounts for his otherwise unaccountable conduct. He formerly boasted of his ability to go anywhere in Africa, and the latest news from him shows that he is well, and able to make his way alone to Zanzibar. Why, then, did he not return long ago if he wished to do so? Why did he not return with the *Herald* men if Europe had any attractions for him? We do not feel by any means sure that it will not be necessary to send a posse of Brennan's men, with a warrant, after him, before he can be made to abandon Africa. Now that he has unwisely been left alone at Unyanzembe, he may once more send a mendacious African to Zanzibar with news that he has been buried alive, and hasten again to cover in the inaccessible regions west of Tanganyika.

"Jew" versus "Christian."

For many years past, various societies have been in existence, notably in England, for the conversion of the Jews. There is considerable ground for supposing that the efforts of these associations are rewarded with very limited success—that a *soi-disant* Hebrew does not submit to the convertatory process under a very heavy expense; and, moreover, that those members of the persuasion in whom the Society especially triumphs, as brands snatched from the burning, are of a sort whose private life and reputation does not render them very valuable acquisitions as citizens. In the face of the proceedings which have recently been going on in various parts of Europe, we cannot but think that if the converting machinery now employed in endeavoring to make Jews Christians, could for a time at least be employed in teaching Christians humanity, not to speak of tolerance, the money of the many old ladies who are known to be the principal support of the missionaries who are supposed to be converting Jews, would be far better employed.

A correspondent writing from Smyrna, on May 4, gives us a lively notion, as exhibited in that enlightened spot, of the Christian faith:

> The report flew about the town that the body of a poor Christian child of four years of age was lying exposed at the Greek hospital, who had been tortured and murdered by Jews, who, it was declared, (in accordance with the prevalent superstition,) required the blood of a Christian child as a sacrifice at their Passover. The writer says:
>
> "I at once proceeded to the Greek hospital, as upward of ten thousand people had done before me, and, on inquiry of the surgeon, found that the death of the child had been caused by accidental drowning. On expressing my surprise that such a melodramatic sort of exhibition should be made of the body, the crowd being admitted in immense numbers to inspect and overhaul the remains, I was assured that there was no other way of counteracting the effect of the fable in circulation, and of persuading the excited populace that the child had been simply drowned, and not put to death by torture. Even as it was, the worthy surgeon expressed his fear that the fanaticism of the mob would lead to serious results, and his apprehension, unfortunately, was too speedily and sadly realized. A fearful onset was made upon the Jews that very day. In vain did the priests from the church pulpits and others elsewhere proclaim the truth, and assure the people that the child had simply met its death by drowning. Every Jew met with was horribly maltreated, and, after some hours of indecision, in which it was vainly hoped that sober sense might prevail, the excited Greek mob, with all the rascality of the town in its train, made for the Jewish quarter, sacked the houses, murdered the inmates, and committed other acts of brutal atrocity. Many Jews at length turned upon their assailants, and from attacked in self-defense became attackers. Then the fury of the Greek rabble knew no bounds; men were fiendishly beaten, women were violated, children even were not spared, and day after day until Wednesday was the Jewish quarter converted into a pandemonium of pillage, rape and murder. Not until then did Hamdi Pasha, by acts at any rate, seem to feel that he was Governor of Smyrna, and responsible for human life and public order within its walls; not until then did he advance the troops upon the scene and quell the mob effectually."

Surely, under these circumstances, people may almost be excused for thinking that a liberal-minded Jew may easily be a better man than a Smyrna Christian.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is noteworthy that the recent attempt of certain ill-judging strikers to force shop-keepers to profess themselves favorable to the eight-hour movement, proved a complete failure yesterday. These hasty workmen ordered the shop-keepers along the line of yesterday's procession to show their colors, by hanging out cards incribed with their approval of the object of the strike. Hardly any shop-keeper in the City obeyed this arrogant order. Americans are anxious that working men should have their full rights, and we are glad to see any movement succeed that promises to benefit their condition without injury to other classes. They are not, however, fond of obeying orders, whether these orders are issued by capitalists or working men. The persons who yesterday failed to intimidate the shop-keepers, will doubtless learn that they cannot gain their ends by terrorism, and the working men will perceive that argument rather than threats must be relied upon to gain converts to their cause.

Landlords of hotels do well to pay that regard to their reputable guests which is conveyed by saving them from contact with persons notoriously profligate or criminal, but the task is one of great delicacy, and one in which it is easy to make mistakes. There is little difference in the legal, whatever there may be in the social, aspects of the case in this relation between a hotel and a public conveyance; if people pay their money and behave themselves, it is rather critical business to interfere with them. A matter has been brought before the law Courts of Louisville which exemplifies the point in a forcible way. Miss E. H. Patterson has brought suit against the proprietors of the United States Hotel, in that city, for defamation of character. The lady alleges that the defendants spoke ill of her to that degree that her fair fame and business—she is a dress-maker, directing a number of young women engaged in that calling—have been grievously damaged. It will be seen hereafter whether the landlords succeed in exculpating themselves, but the case looks so far like one of overwrought squeamishness, and perhaps of serious injustice, wherein a poor girl who has to work for a living has received a great injury, on mere suspicion to her discredit. Very likely it will turn out that some Mrs. Grundys of the United States Hotel incited the keepers of the house to their action, and if they happen to be compelled to pay Miss Patterson a handsome sum in damages, the good effect may be gained of shielding unprotected women who may have to live in hotels, and making their landlords and fellow-guests more charitable in word, if not in thought, for the future.

There is a tendency among some of the gentler sex, who are surrounded with all the good things of this life, to dilate upon their many vexations, and hint at domestic troubles and worries, which they aver more than counterbalance the great anxieties which beset the lords of creation. "In the end," they will say, "we really have to bear the brunt of it all." It may, then, be at once exasperating and consoling to these fair beings to learn that a great medical authority in London lately stated, in the course of one of his lectures, that enlargement of the heart is more than twice as frequent in men as in women, the precise proportion being eight to three. This remarkable liability to enlargement of men's hearts, as compared with those of women, is, he thinks, unquestionably due to the greater amount of work and anxiety which, under the present dispensation, falls upon men. The women's rights advocates will do well to consider this when reflecting upon the miseries to which their downtrodden sex are now exposed.

About two years ago a Small-pox Hospital was established at Hampstead, near London, on account of the increasing prevalence of that disease. The Superintendent lately published an account of his observations in that hospital of the effects of vaccination in mitigating the severity of the disease. Nothing could be more conclusive than the result. The percentage of deaths among those admitted without vaccination marks was 55.43. Among those with one mark the percentage of fatal cases sank to 17.39; among those with two marks it was 13.29; among those with three marks only 10.58 per cent. died; only 8.38 of those with four marks, and only 6.13 of those with five or more marks. Of cases of small-pox after successful re-vaccination there were but three out of 6,221, but there were many cases to prove the fallaciousness of the doctrine that persons not susceptible to vaccination are proof against small-pox. But the conclusion is that successful re-vaccination after the age of fifteen years is a sure protection against the disease. Cases are rarer than those of second small-pox, and are very mild when they do occur.

At the last election in Newtown, Long Island, one Simon Flaherty, a notorious political rough, made a murderous and unprovoked assault upon an inoffensive and respected citizen. For this he was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison. On Saturday Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, issued a writ of error ordering Flaherty's release. The man was thereupon released, and has since disappeared. It is generally held that Judge Pratt not only violated decency, but also acted in direct contravention of law in issuing this writ, no exceptions having been taken at the trial upon which the application for the writ might have been based, and no notice having been given to the District-Attorney. Judge Pratt has already made himself notorious by his friendship for criminals, he having saved two murderers from the gallows by interfering, when the proper tribunal had refused to interfere. It remains to be seen whether this fresh outrage will or will not cost him his seat.

On Saturday the *Tribune* announced in what purported to be a special telegram from Lockport, N. Y., that the *Daily Times* of that city had "deserted Grant," and had raised the names of Greeley and Brown to the head of its columns. A correspondent furnishes us with a sketch of the journal in question, which will show for itself how far the dispatches of the *Tribune* are to be relied upon. "The Lockport *Daily Times* is published by a 'Copperhead' stock Company.' It was started about eight months ago to drive the *Daily Union,* another 'Copperhead' sheet, out of the field. It has a very small circulation, and still less influence even among Democrats." In fact, it may be said to be a fair sample of the "influential State journals" that have pronounced in favor of the "perpetual candidate."

OBITUARY.

Death of Col. James M. Wall.

Col. James M. Wall died at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, aged fifty-two years. Col. Wall, a son of Garrett D. Wall, was born in Trenton on the 20th of May, 1820; he graduated from the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, in 1839, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842. After practicing law at Trenton, he removed to Burlington in 1847, and was elected the first Mayor of that city. In 1854, after visiting Europe, he published a volume of "Foreign Etchings." In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, at Charleston, and afterward at Baltimore. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John R. Thompson. He has lived for the past four years in Elizabeth, and principally occupied his time as an editorial writer for New-York and Philadelphia papers.

Dr. Lanahan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a lover of fair dealing and an opposer of combinations of power overawing individual honesty, I wish to reach Dr. Lanahan at this crisis of his affairs. I am not acquainted with him, but hoping some general effort will be made to sustain him will be glad to contribute toward his expenses in defending himself against this attempt to crush him simply because he exposed a condition of things which proves the existence of culpable inefficiency or premeditated fraud.

FAIR PLAY.

New-York, Saturday, June 8.

THE ATALANTAS BEATEN

The International Race Rowed Under Unfavorable Circumstances.

Rough Water and a Cloudy Sky—The London Crew Never Headed — Unavailing Struggle of the Americans.

LONDON, June 10—Evening.—The circumstances under which the Atalanta crew entered the race today were most unfavorable. At first it was thought the match would have to be postponed, owing to the stormy weather. As the sky cleared up, it was decided that the race should be rowed, although the water was rough and lumpy, and the tide was running very strong. Further delay was occasioned by the change in the direction of the race, which was made at the last moment. This having been agreed to, both crews went on board a steamer, and, with their boats, were taken up to the other end of the course, at Mortlake. On arriving there, further time was taken for making the arrangements rendered necessary by the reversal of the route; and it was after 6 o'clock when the Londoners and New-Yorkers stripped and entered their respective boats.

THE SPECTATORS.

The thousands of spectators waited with patience and good humor while these preparations were making, and as the boats shot out from the shore at 6:20 P. M. to take up their positions, there was a great shout of joy and relief, which was taken up and rolled along on both banks of the river, from Mortlake to Putney.

THE TOSS.

The Atalanta crew won the toss, and elected to row on the Surrey side.

THE START.

The gun for the start was fired at 6:23. The English crew took the water brilliantly. In the first 200 yards they got a length ahead, and edging to the Surrey side, took the Atalanta's water. At Barnes' Bridge, just around the curve, the Londoners had increased the gap to a length and a half. From this point the Americans made a series of desperate spurts, and slightly improved their position, drawing up to the London boat; but the tremendous efforts told on the men, and they soon began to show signs of exhaustion. On reaching the Water-works, opposite Chiswick Mall, their distress was evident, and their pace relaxed. Their case was hopeless. The race was already won. The Englishmen gained rapidly while going through Carney Reach, and shot under Hammersmith Bridge twenty lengths ahead. They continued to row on steadily, with ease increasing the distance at every stroke. The Americans kept on with great pluck, but signs of increasing exhaustion were plain.

ACCIDENTS.

Up to Hammersmith Bridge the course had been kept perfectly clear, but beyond that point row-boats hampered the Atalantas, one hitting their shell hard and compelling the crew to come to a complete stop. But these accidents had nothing to do with the result of the race, which was a foregone conclusion from the start.

THE END.

Coming around Craven Point and heading direct for the Aqueduct Bridge at Putney, the Londoners walked away from their opponents and arrived at the bridge, crossing the line at 6:50.

EXCITEMENT ON SHORE.

The dense masses of spectators on the bridge and river sides cheered and screamed, wild with excitement, as the Londoners came in sight, and sent up a great roar when they reached the end of the course. The Americans, in spite of accidents and stops, pulled to the bitter end, and were heartily cheered as they stepped out of their boat, greatly exhausted.

THE TIME.

The extra editions of the journals, published this evening, put the time of the winners at twenty-one minutes sixteen seconds, over a course of four miles and two furlongs.

PRESS ARRANGEMENTS.

Unprecedented exertions were made to have the result of the race forwarded to London with the least possible delay. The Central News Association laid insulated wires to Putney and Mortlake, and had four telegraph stations at intervals on the course, from which they reported the race from point to point, as it proceeded.

The dispatches, on reaching the city, were instantaneously distributed by telegraph to all parts of the metropolis. The bulletins, everywhere posted, were surrounded by knots of people, whose comments on the result of the race were merry and sometimes contemptuous.

JOHN BULL JUBILANT.

The vast crowds are returning to the city in steamers and omnibuses. They are very jubilant over the victory.

BEFORE THE RACE.

The Latest News by Mail from the Atalanta Crew.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, May 30, 1872.

The Atalantas have just received a dispatch from Liverpool announcing the arrival of their friends from New-York. They are naturally very much elated at the prospect of having a few familiar and sympathizing faces about them, as they know full well that the curious crowd which gathers daily to see them looks upon them in a light much more antagonistic than friendly. The boat which BIFFEN built for the Atalanta crew is about completed. She will receive a coat of varnish this morning. The boys are well pleased with the appearance of their new craft, which is said to be even lighter than the one sent over by the American boat-builder. Like the American boat the skin is of white pine and interior fittings of cedar. The Yankee boys are full of life, hope and confidence, and appear to be even more so since they have seen the London crew at their best work. The latter have been rowing very hard in the last few days. Mr. STOUT, the stroke of the Londoners has been compelled to resign his seat temporarily from a slight indisposition. The Englishmen still continue to row on sliding seats. The Atalantas went to see the Derby races yesterday, but returned in time for their afternoon pull.

The London crew are apparently in as great a quandary over the choice of their racing-boat as they were over their fourth man. JEWETT built them a boat which is generally admitted to be a most beautiful piece of workmanship, but the steering apparatus and other parts of the fittings would require changing to suit the habits of the Londoners. They are rowing their Clasper boat for practice, and may probably use her for the race. The customary Police arrangements for great racing days on the Thames have been made, and there is no doubt existing in the minds of either of the opponents as to a perfectly satisfactory result as far as fairness is concerned. The betters offer one hundred to forty-five, but this is owing to the scarcity of takers.

Resume of the Preliminaries to the Race.

During the month of January in the present year, the desirability of a match race with an English amateur rowing organization was suggested to the Atalanta Club by one of its members, and met the approval of the majority then assembled. Without much delay action was taken by the Club, and the London Rowing Club selected, the latter appearing to hold a position in the boating circles of England corresponding with that accorded to the Atalantas in this country. The friendly challenge was dated Jan. 25, the only condition stipulated therein being that the Atalanta crew should be permitted to row without a coxswain, the London crew to carry a coxswain or not, at their option. In due time a cable dispatch reached Dr. WITHERS accepting of the *defi*. A letter dated Feb. 21, signed by Mr. JAMES LAYTON, the President of the London Rowing Club, and countersigned by Capt. F. S. GULSTON, proved a fit response to the cordial epistle sent by the Atalantas. An order was then given for a practice boat, which was completed in the latter part of March; but the weather continued so inclement and changeable that Dr. WITHERS, who had the entire control of the crew, decided to postpone the first pull until the season had become more settled, which gave them but a few days' practice in the new boat prior to their departure for England in the steam-ship *City of Montreal*, April 13. They experienced some pretty rough weather on their way across, but arrived safely at Liverpool April 24, where they were met and handsomely entertained by the President, Captain, and other members of the London Rowing Club, who escorted them to their destination the day following. Another flattering reception awaited them at Putney, where they intended to remain until suitable accommodations could be found. When the case containing their practice-boat was opened, it was found to be in rather bad order, caused by the unfavorable weather encountered at sea. The damages being repaired, and a place found at Hammersmith, they took possession at once, housing their boat at BIFFIN & SON's boat-house, the latter being in close proximity to their head-quarters. They launched their boat on the Thames on the afternoon of April 30. Many of the London journals admitted at once that they moved and rowed well together, but ridiculed the idea of their winning the race. The Atalantas continued to row daily thereafter, interrupted, however, by several wintry storms, until the day before the race. The training of this crew is very simple; two pulls of about five miles each, daily, constitutes their work, and a plain substantial diet is faithfully adhered to, this being deemed sufficient by the doctor, who trains them without assistance.

THE ATALANTA CREW.

The gentlemen who represented the Atalanta Club in this race were selected from the six composing the crew which distinguished itself by defeating a Yale College crew on Lake Saltonstall, July 10, 1871, and a crew representing the rowing strength of Harvard University, on the Connecticut River, July 19, within two weeks of their previous victory.

Dr. WITHERS, Captain and stroke, is well and favorably known in boating circles, and but few amateurs dare to measure the blades with him singly. His antecedents, as a skillful oarsman, are also excellent. He rowed next to stroke in eight six-oared races, (gig and shell,) winning five and losing three. In the six-oared shell race at the regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association in 1870, he rowed stroke for the present crew, losing the race under protest on account of a foul with the Gulick boat. He rowed stroke in the match races with Yale and Harvard. The most noteworthy single skull contests in which he took part, were: For the championship belt of the Club in 1866, in which he displayed considerable skill as a sculler, but was defeated; but, in the three following years he again presented himself as a candidate for the championship of the Atalanta Club, winning the belt successively in '67, '68 and '69, resigning it shortly after. In the regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association of 1869, he rowed for and won the Banks prize.

THEODORE VAN RADEN made his debut as an oarsman with the Columbia Boat Club, winning the champion belt of this organization twice; won the double-scull prize of Hudson Amateur Rowing Association in 1868, with JOHN O'NEIL. He joined the Atalantas in the Spring of 1870, and rowed with the crew in the Association regatta in the same year, described above; also with the same crew in the match races with Yale and Harvard. He rowed for the champion belt of the Club last season, but was defeated.

Mr. HANDY rowed in several local races at Greenport and Rutherfurd Park, his first appearance here being with a second crew of the Atalantas in the gig race of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, in 1869, which was lost. He was one of the six who rowed in the six-oared shell race of the Association in 1870, as previously described; also with the same crew against Yale and Harvard.

Mr. SMITH, bow-oar and steersman, rowed his first race (1865) at Albany, in single sculls, when only seventeen years of age, winning it; rowed at the Troy regatta the following year, lost. In 1867, he rowed against TOM FEARON, in sculls, lost; in 1869, rowed single in the Association regatta against Dr. WITHERS and TOM FEARON, lost; in 1870, rowed two match races with WHITE, of the Gulick Club, losing one through accident, winning the other; rowed against R. B. DEELEY the same year and lost; rowed against HENRY LE ROY (one of the six-oared crew) in 1871, and won; rowed in a six-oared gig race against the Columbias, and won; rowed in the six-oared gig race of the Association in '68, lost; rowed in the six-oared shell race of the Association in '69, won; rowed with the six in the shell race of the Association in '70, previously mentioned, and rowed in the same position (bow) with the crew against Yale and Harvard last season:

Atalanta.	Weight. Pounds.	Height. Feet.	Age. Years.	Chest In.
Dr. Russell Withers, stroke	150	5.8¼	35	41
Theodore Van Raden, No. 3	150	5.11¼	30	28
Alexander Handy, No. 2	137	5.8	27	38
Edward Smith, bow	140	5.8¼	23	37

The Atalantas rowed a boat built by BIFFIN & SON, at Hammersmith. This craft was constructed after the model of the damaged racing shell—41 feet long, 17¾ inches beam; plain seats.

THE LONDON CREW.

The selection of oarsmen for this crew was not definitely made until about the 10th of May, when it was finally agreed to take Mr. JOHN B. CLOSE as the fourth man in place of Mr. RYAN. Mr. STOUT, who rowed stroke, has been a most indefatigable amateur oarsman for many years; his brilliant record, published with the rest, in our issue of May 3, begins with the year 1867, and, without going into details again, we give a synopsis of his most noteworthy triumphs: Won the Diamond Challenge Sculls in 1868; the Wingfield Sculls, (amateur championship of the Thames,) in the same year; won the London Cup in the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, same year; won the championship of the Ouse, same year. The foregoing are his single-scull victories, while we find him victorious jointly with crews in all the leading regattas from 1866 to the present year.

Mr. GULSTON, the Captain and steersman, has the longest record of all the members of the London crew, but he has paid much more attention to pulling an oar than rowing sculls. His name will be found entered with a crew in all the principal regattas: Henley Royal regatta, Kings Lynn Royal regatta, Metropolitan Amateur regatta, Walton on Thames, Barnes and Mortlake, and many other amateur regattas, with varied success, from 1865 to the present time.

Mr. LONG, who rowed at number three, has been very successful both with the oar and with sculls. His record, although not as long as that of his *confrères*, is most excellent. In 1869, he won the silver goblets for pairs with STOUT, in the Henley regatta, and again with GULSTON in 1871. He won the Wingfield Sculls (amateur championship of the Thames) two years in succession—1869 and 1870; won the London Cup for scullers in 1869, and his numerous exploits with the oar are equally creditable.

Mr. CLOSE, the bowman, has rowed with very good success in club boats of Cambridge, and although not possessing a rowing history like either of the foregoing, he has accomplished enough to warrant the assertion that he is one of the leading amateur oarsmen of England. He won the Magdalene Silver Oars, University Pairs, with G. L. RIVES, in 1870, and again, in the year following, with his brother JAMES B. CLOSE, he won the Colquhoun, or University Sculls in 1869, and the Diamond Challenge Sculls in 1870. Although we find Mr. CLOSE's name entered repeatedly with crews for outrigger races, it is always from Cambridge, even as late as June 29 and 30, where he rowed with the First Trinity crew for the Visitors Challenge Cup, in the Henley regatta, in which they got a lead at once, keeping it throughout, and winning the race. In March last he rowed with the Cambridge eight in the University race and won. We never find Mr. CLOSE's name mentioned in connection with the London Rowing Club.

The members of the London crew began their work in earnest after they had definitely settled upon their crew, about May 10. They row more often and longer than their opponents, but, like the latter, have discarded the ancient exploded theories of training.

	Weight.
W. Stout, stroke	166
A. De Lande Long, No. 3	165
F. S. Gulston, Captain and steersman	163
John B. Close, bow	164

The London crew used a shell built by J. & C. CLASPEN, at Oxford, 40 feet long, — inches beam.

THE COURSE.

The course over which this great match race was rowed is famous in the rowing history of England. It is the same upon which our Harvard crew was defeated by the representatives of Oxford, Aug. 27, 1869, and used in the annual contests between Cambridge and Oxford University crews; also for the amateur championship of the Thames, Wingfield Sculls, &c. The aqueduct at Putney is the starting point. From here the course runs nearly due north as follows: To Beverly Brook one-half mile, to a point between Dung Wharf and Rose Cottage one mile, to the Soap-works one and a half miles, to Hammersmith Bridge one and three-quarter miles. Here the course turns westward (the training quarters of the Atalantas were situated on the eastern shore of the river, a little above this point,) to the Doves two miles, to the centre of Chiswick Ait, in Corney Reach, two and a half miles. The course here turns south-west, and this is generally the worst point to row over. The meadows or upper end of the Reservoir are the three-mile point; Bull's Head, at the beginning of Barnes' Terrace, three and a half miles, the church at Mortlake four miles, (the course here runs due west,) to The Ship, a hotel situated on the river bank at Mortlake, four and a quarter miles, this being the end of the course.

The Local Interest in the Contest.

Much interest was manifested at the various business centres, and throughout financial and commercial circles, in the result of the international boat-race on the Thames, and many private bets of more or less magnitude were made, pending the receipt of definite news as to the issue of the race. When it was announced that the Americans had failed of success, an expression of disappointment was quite generally indulged in, and those who were losers by the defeat had in many instances to submit to a good deal of friendly bantering.

Murder in the Fifth Ward—Fatal Result of a Free Fight in West-street.

At a late hour on Sunday a fracas occurred in front of No. 258 West-street, between WILLIAM MORRISSEY, residing at that number, and JOHN CLANCY, of No. 420 Washington-street; RICHARD AHRENS, of No. 57 Vestry-street, and JOHN CONNORS, of No. 80 Laight-street, during which a huge paving-stone thrown by one of the parties, and it is said by CONNORS, struck MORRISSEY and fractured his skull. The Fifth Precinct Police arrested CONNORS, CLANCY and AHRENS, who, on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, were held for trial on a charge of murder, MORRISSEY having died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Park Hospital.

BASE-BALL.

The Bostons Defeat the Mutuals by 3 to 2 in Eleven Innings.

Yesterday, for the third time this season, the Mutuals encountered the Boston Red Stockings on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, where about four thousand spectators had gathered. In the first two innings both were whitewashed, in the third the Bostons got one, and in the fourth and fifth the Mutuals got in two, and at these figures the score remained until the eighth, when through an error of START, the Bostons scored a single, tieing the game. The ninth resulted in another whitewash for both and the Mutuals took the bat for the tenth, which, however, gave them only another blank. The Bostons, then, after one hand was out, got three men on bases, but through a superb double play by HATFIELD, they were again whitewashed. In the eleventh another blank fell to the Mutuals, although BECHTEL and HICK led off with good hits. Of the Bostons, LEONARD was flied by EGGLER, McVEY and SPAULDING earned bases, the former being assisted by BECHTEL's delay. GOULD was flied by HATFIELD, but SCHAFER hit safely to left, bringing in McVEY and winning the game. ROGERS was third out on a fly to START. Taken altogether both nines played a fine game, but the interest was considerably affected by Mr. BOMEISLER's poor umpiring, which was a decided assistance to the Bostons. Of the individual players, HATFIELD, PEARCE and START excelled on one side, (HATFIELD's second-base play being the best of the year,) while BARNES, McVEY and GOULD led on the part of the Bostons. The conduct of the crowd was commendable, especially so under the trying circumstances of partial umpiring.

THE SCORE.

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	0	2	4	0		G. Wright, s. s.	0	1	2	6	
Hatfield, 2d b.	0	2	5	6		Barnes, 2d b.	0	0	3	4	
Start, 1st b.	1	2	18	0		Leonard, l. f.	0	0	3	0	
Bechtel, r. f.	0	3	1	0		McVey, c.	1	1	5	2	
Hicks, c.	0	2	2	0		Spaulding, p.	0	1	1	1	
Boyd, 3d b.	0	0	0	3		Gould, 1st b.	0	1	11	1	
McMullin, l. f.	0	1	3	0		Schafer, 3d b.	0	3	2	2	
Pearce, s. s.	0	1	0	6		Rogers, r. f.	2	2	1	0	
Cummings, p.	0	1	0	1		H. Wright, c. f.	0	0	1	0	
Totals	2	14	33	16		Totals	3	8	33	16	

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Runs Earned—1 each.
Total Bases—Mutual, 15; Boston, 9.
Umpire—Mr. BOMEISLER, of Newark, N. J.
Time of Game—Two hours, five minutes.

Today, Mutual *vs.* Haymaker, on Union Ground.

On Saturday next there will be an amateur revival in the shape of a game at the Capitoline between the Stars and Knickerbockers.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Beacon Park.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—The Beacon Park races were resumed today. The attendance was excellent, but the track was heavy, in consequence of the recent rains.

The race for three-minute horses was won by CARROLL's b. g. *Czar*, beating GOLDSMITH's b. s. *Abdallah*. Time, 2:39, 2:41¼ and 2:41.

The race for 2:30 horses was won by BAKER's *Tom Keeler*, beating *Frank Palmer*, *John Stewart* and *Joe Hooker*, in the order named. Time, 2:33, 2:33, 2:33, and 2:34½. *Palmer* won the first heat.

Eastern Dutchess Races.

AMENIA, N. Y., June 10.—Another cloudy day with morning showers opened upon the Eastern Dutchess races. There was one trot only for the 2:50 purse, which came off in the afternoon. It was contested by *Walter*, *Mary A. Whitney* and *Oxtom*. *Walter* won in three straight heats. Time—2:56½, 2:54¾, 2:40¼. The track was heavy and time slow in consequence. The race for the 2:40 and 2:28 purses will come off to-morrow.

Trotting at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—The Spring meeting for trotting horses commences to-morrow. One hundred horses are now on the ground, and fifty-three entries of the finest horses in the country have been made. Among them are the celebrated *Tennessee*, *Mohawk, Jr.*, *Red Cloud*, *Pilot*, *Temple*, *Queen of the West*, *Lotta*, *Morrissey*, *Billy Hawkins*, *Rattler*, *Bodine*, *Barney*, of New-Orleans, *Alvira*, *Kentucky Girl*, and many others.

Trotting at Prospect Park.

Yesterday a trot for $250 came off at Prospect Park, between the bay gelding *Toney* and roam gelding *Dandy*, and was won by the former in three straight heats. The track was very heavy from the recent rains and consequently the time was slow. The following is a

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Monday, June 10.—Match, $250; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

L. S. Sammis named b. g. Toney	1	1	1
H. W. Howe named s. g. Dandy	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42	1:23¼	2:51¼
Second heat	43	1:26¾	2:56
Third heat	43	1:28¼	3:00

The two trots announced to take place yesterday at Fleetwood Park were postponed until Friday. A severe storm visited Morrisania and vicinity at 1 o'clock, and rendered the track unfit for use.

American Jockey Club—Fourth Day of the Meeting.

The programme for today at Jerome Park embraces four races which give promise of good sport. The first race is a dash of a mile and an eighth for a purse of $500 for three-year olds—winner of the Ladies' Stakes 5 pounds extra; of the Belmont stakes 7 lbs., beaten horses allowed 7 lbs. This has the following five: D. J. CROUSE's *Business*, 103 pounds; D. D. WITHER's *Mimi*, 100 pounds; HUNTER & TRAVERS' *Buckden*, 103 pounds; J. F. CHAMBERLIN's *Brennus*, 103 pounds; and P. LORILLARD's *Girl of the Period*, 100 pounds.

The second race will be for a purse of $800, two miles and a quarter. The winner subject to be claimed for $3,000. If entered to be sold for $2,000 allowed 3 pounds; for $1,500 5 pounds; for $1,000 7 pounds. If entered to be sold for $5,000 to carry 5 pounds extra. If not to be sold, 12 pounds extra. In this there are four entries: T. W. DOSWELL's pair, *Midday*, 106 pounds, and *Winesap*, 100 pounds; J. O'DONNELL's *Asteroid* colt, 101 pounds, and J. HARBECK's *Edwin*, 101 pounds. The third race is a Past Stakes, for members, of $150 each, half forfeit, with $300 added; welter weights, a mile and an eighth. Five gentlemen have entered, viz.: Messrs. Elwees, Lawrence, Clayson, Center and Purdy; and the horses they will ride will probably be *Climax*, *Lochiel*, *Lord Byron*, *Glamour* and *Trumps*. Bringing the day's sport to a close will be a mile-heat race for a purse of $700, which has the following four: *Lyttleton*, *Tubman*, *Metella* and *Ortolan*. This will be a close and exciting contest, and it will be hard to name the winner. The following are the rates at which the pools sold last night:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.		
Business	$30	$105
Mimi	50	75
Buckden	30	90
Brennus	6	63
Girl of the Period	35	150
Total	$151	$383
TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILES.		
Midday Winesap }	$115	$100
Asteroid colt	26	24
Edwin	10	12
Total	$151	$236
MEMBERS PAST STAKES.		
Elwees	$100	$150
Lawrence	100	150
Clayson	10	15
Center	10	10
Purdy	7	10
Total	$227	$335
MILE HEATS.		
Tubman	$180	$130
Lyttleton	160	100
Ortolan	75	50
Metella	21	22
Total	$436	$302

The Street-Cleaning Bureau—The Work Begun.

Superintendent THORNE, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, commenced yesterday the herculean task of cleaning the streets of this City. It is proposed to clean all the streets thoroughly and remove all the dirt from the City, as an experiment to discover how many men and what time will be necessary to the task. With this object in view, Superintendent THORNE employed 1,500 men and 460 carts and set them to work simultaneously throughout the City. The sweepers were hired at $1 75 per day and the cartmen at $4 per day, including the cart and horse. He has also selected twenty-two men to act as inspectors and placed each in charge of a Ward. After the City has been thoroughly cleaned it will then be divided into districts, as may be determined by the Executive Committee in charge.

An offer was received from DUBOIS & HENDRICKS for 10,000 cubic yards of ashes for filling-in purposes, to be delivered at the foot of Sixty-first-street, North River, for which they propose to pay at the rate of twenty-five cents per cubic yard. Superintendent THORNE and Deputy Superintendent AMBROSE recommend that this offer be accepted. JOHN NORTON has been appointed by the Board of Police as Auditor or Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Street Cleaning.

THE WORKING MEN.

Partial Demonstration of the Strikers Yesterday.

About Five Thousand Men in Line — Failure of the Parade—Meetings and Doings of the Different Trades.

The proposed demonstration of the laborers on strike for eight hours as a day's work, fell yesterday far short of what had been promised. Instead of a "turn out" of from 30,000 to 50,000 men, the number was nearer five or six thousand, as the whole procession, marching at an average of five abreast, only occupied thirteen minutes in passing the corner of Union-square and Broadway. There was a complete lack of enthusiasm in the men's faces, and many seemed to be walking under compulsion. It must be admitted that the men were orderly; but how could it be otherwise when the streets along which the procession moved were almost lined with Police? The escort was under the charge of Capt. COPELAND and Sergt. LEFFERTS, who cleared the way in such a manner as to cause very little stoppage to travel. The Marshal of the procession, DENNIS S. GRIFFIN, rode alone at the head of the line in a carriage, with his back to the horses and his face to the men. In the procession were several flags and banners indicating the object of the gathering, one red flag having on it the ominous words, "Eight hours; peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Several banners indicated that there must be "no compromise," and that "eight hours was the demand." Many persons who looked at the procession declared it a "fizzle," and the absence of any considerable number of spectators along the line of route betokened the apathy with which the people generally regarded the movement. During the last week, the Executive Committee of the various societies were endeavoring to induce those of their trade engaged in the shops to turn out and give the aid of their countenance and numbers to the demonstration. Reports that these men had promised to join them, were sedulously circulated, and the Central Executive Committee predicted that at least 40,000 would participate in the demonstration. The carpenters, the iron-workers, and those generally employed in the building trade, were expected to turn out in force, and their absence, it is supposed, will have a very decided effect upon the ultimate success of the movement. The Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, was the central head-quarters of the processionists, and by 9 o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled in its vicinity. It soon became evident that there was no unit in the direction of the movement and no fixed plan of organization. Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for the procession to move, but at that time the various societies occupied the by-streets, from First to Eighth-street, and no effort was made to form into line. At this time it was whispered that an effort was made to get rid of Mr. THEO. BANKS, Mr. ELLIOT and others, who have made themselves prominent in connection with the International movement, and finally they were compelled to take rather a backward part in the parade.

The American house-painters and the brick-layers had already notified the Committee of their refusal to join in the procession, but delegations were expected from the mill-workers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, machinists, engineers, iron mill-workers, house-smiths, confectioners, carpenters, and the Early-closing Association. When 11 o'clock had arrived and none of the societies had put in an appearance, it was determined to move at once.

The procession then got into order and moved down the Bowery, through Canal-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to Eighth-avenue, up Eighth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue, down Second-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Avenue A, down Avenue A to Eighth-street, thence to the Cooper Institute. It was preceded by a platoon of Police, and passed through the route in the following order:

Mr. DENNIS L. GRIFFIN, Grand Marshal, in a coach drawn by two gray horses.

The Eight-hour League of Cabinet-makers, preceded by a band, followed next. They comprised the following societies: Carvers, burnishers and polishers, coffin-makers, desk-makers and upholsterers. Next came a detachment of the Protective Union of SINGER's men, about 250 strong. Sections first and second of the Internationals followed.

The German brick-layers, about 250 in number, dressed in the regalia of their order.

The piano-makers, about 2,000 strong, followed, and after them the German painters and second detachment of SINGER's men.

The coach-makers, about 1,000 strong, brought up the rear.

When the body arrived at Spring-street the coach-makers and SINGER's men left the line of the procession, and filed through Spring and Mott streets, past the factories of SINGER and BREWSTER & CO. The movement was executed in perfect quiet, and no demonstration of voice or violence was indulged in. At Mott and Canal streets the seceders again joined the procession. Along the line were a few transparencies, reading; "We are on the ground of the law;" "The piano-makers for liberty, equality, fraternity and the moral elevation of mankind;" "Those who would be free themselves must strike the blow," &c. During the parade there was no disturbance of any kind, and it finally broke up in good order opposite the Cooper Institute.

The whole of the Police force were on duty from an early hour in the morning. In fact, such has been the case ever since the strike of the workmen was inaugurated, some weeks ago. One-fourth of the force were detailed for the usual patrol duty, while the rest were held on reserve at the Station-houses, ready for any emergency. During the formation of the procession strong details of Police were placed at intervals along the line of march to protect the processionists from interruption. The Captains of the various precincts were also directed to line the streets through which the procession was announced to march, and secure its free passage. At the points where the line of march would bring the procession across the railroad tracks an additional force of Police were posted to prevent any collision between the drivers of the cars and the paraders, as by the law passed by the last Legislature, the cars are given the right of way, and processions are not allowed to obstruct the free passage of the cars. This, it was feared, would give rise to serious difficulty, as processions heretofore have been allowed to prevent the passage of the street railroad cars, greatly to the annoyance of the detained passengers, but fortunately no difficulties occurred that were not settled by the authority of the Police without any resort to violence. Besides the force lining the streets, large reserves were held at Police Head-quarters and at other points along the line, ready for service in case of emergency, but they were not called upon.

The Iron and Metal Workers.

The steam and gas fitters met last evening at Putnam Hall, corner of Twelfth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. E. J. PRICE, the President, stated that the men were called together for the purpose of organizing the craft, to attain the benefit of the eight-hour movement. Over 7,000 men are employed in this business; some of them—about 400—are at present working eight hours. Messrs. BAKER & SMITH, Houston and Green streets; WARNER, No. 113 Leonard-street; BLAKE, No. 215 Centre-street, and WOODWORTH, Centre-street, having given their employes the full wages on the new system. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been fully demonstrated that the time has arrived for the iron and metal workers of New-York and vicinity to take a decided step to obtain the benefit of the Eight-hour law; and

Whereas, We have sufficient proof that other trades have obtained it, and will support us in our endeavors, therefore; we, the iron and metal workers of New-York and vicinity, in mass-meeting assembled, do hereby

Resolve To take the necessary steps to obtain it by moral suasion, if possible; by strike if forced to it.

Resolved, That every boss employing iron and metal workers be notified that on and after June 13, 1872, we request that eight hours shall constitute a day's work without reduction of present wages, for those in their employ.

Resolved, That if they refuse to accede to this request, we strike altogether on that date.

Resolved, That we avoid all personal violence or breach of the laws.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of every boss in New-York and vicinity connected with the trade.

It was also resolved that the Society be called the Steam and Gas Fitters' Society. An election for permanent officers of the Society was then had, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Boss Carpenters of Flushing.

The boss carpenters of Flushing, Long Island, held a meeting, and resolved on refusing the demand of the journeymen for $3 50 per day of ten hours, an increase of fifty cents on their old prices. The journeymen say that the bosses have broken faith with them, claiming that it was understood if they would not ask for eight hours the fifty cents would be conceded. All work in Flushing is consequently stopped. The carpenters of Long Island City have fallen back to their old wages and ten hours per day. A number of men from New-York have found their way over to the city, and gladly accepted old prices and old time. The difficulty in the cabinet-makers' shops has not yet been settled, and is not likely to be adjusted at present. The principal manufacturer, who employs about 200 men, says he can just as well close his shop as not, as he has arranged to get his contracts off his hands.

Strike of the Philadelphia Cabinet-Makers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The Cabinet-makers' Union, at a meeting today, resolved to strike for eight hours. There was only one vote in the negative. The strike includes the upholsterers, varnishers, carvers, machine bands, molders, turners, sawyers and piano-makers. The Germans were the principal attendants at the meeting.

An Eight-Hour League to be Organized in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—Quite a large meeting of working men was held yesterday to consider the feasibility of forming an Eight-hour League. Speeches were made by Hon. WARREN CHASE and others. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

Funeral of Mr. Wm. F. Beers.

The funeral of Mr. WILLIAM F. BEERS occurred yesterday at the residence of the family, No. 145 West Twenty-second-street. The body, which was clothed in black, was inclosed in a handsome casket with silver bars, and covered with a national flag. Several beautiful wreaths and floral ornaments, the memorials from friends, were also deposited on the lid. The casket with the remains occupied the upper end of the parlors, the remainder of the large rooms being occupied. A large number of friends of the deceased were present, among them being Hon. HORACE GREELEY and nearly the whole of the editorial staff of the *Tribune* Office, representatives of the editorial staff of the *Sun*, TIMES, and other City journals, several officers of the Tenth New-York Volunteers in citizens clothes, members of the Typographical Union, &c. The services were led by Rev. Mr. FERRIS, of the Bedford-street M. E. Church, who read from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, on death, its sting and victory, after which he delivered an address on the life and services of the deceased, which was followed by prayer. Pyramid Lodge No. 490, DAVID KAY, Master, next entered the rooms in procession and viewed the remains, after which the friends and relatives took their last farewell. The casket was then closed, and was borne from the room to the hearse by six Master Masons, clothed in regalia. The Lodge, pall-bearers, relatives and friends entered carriages and the remains were taken to Green-Wood, where they were interred with full Masonic ceremonies, Worthy Brother D. KAY, officiating at the grave.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A Young Men's Grant Campaign Club was organized in the Seventh Ward last night, and 125 members were enrolled.

The Seventy-first Regiment have decided to remain at home, as only ninety-six men are anxious to go on an excursion.

An embankment in front of No. 50 West-street, falling on PETER HAIR, a laborer, of No. 444 First-avenue, yesterday, severely injured him.

MARY BEECHER, of No. 197 Allen-street, while suffering from neuralgia, yesterday, took an overdose of laudanum, and died in a few hours.

Five companies of the Twenty-second Regiment have agreed to go to Richmond, Va., on the 25th inst. The regimental idea has been abandoned.

Rev. GEO. C. NEEDHAM will lecture on "The Jewish Tabernacle" in the Baptist Church, Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, this evening.

The remains of an unknown man, about forty years of age, were found yesterday floating in the North River at Pier No. 48, and were removed to the Morgue.

WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, member of Assembly from the Twenty-first District, died suddenly at his residence, Eighty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, at 9 o'clock last night.

Commissioners SMITH and MANIERRE heard evidence yesterday in seventy-four complaints against delinquent policemen. But few of the cases were of any public interest.

The piano manufacturers met yesterday and appointed a committee to draft resolutions to present to the striking workmen, showing the impossibility of conceding the eight-hour system, owing to the competition existing in other cities.

The Singer Manufacturing Company paid off their workmen, numbering 2,300 yesterday. The manufactories will remain closed until the workmen recede from the demands for the eight-hour system.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District held a numerously-attended meeting last evening in their rooms at No. 161 Eighth-avenue, and cordially ratified the nominations of GRANT and WILSON.

JAMES OWENS, of No. 114 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, while at work at the grain elevator at Pier No. 3 North River, yesterday afternoon, had his left arm torn off above the elbow by its being caught in the machinery.

While playing on the roof of the new building corner of Crosby and Houston streets, yesterday, TIMOTHY McCORMICK, a boy twelve years old, residing at No. 125 Mulberry-street, fell to the side-walk, and was fatally injured.

The Sioux Indians left the City yesterday morning for Philadelphia, where they will stop for a day or two, and then visit Pittsburg. Their route then takes them to Chicago, and by the Pacific Railroad to their Reservation in the West.

JOHN CURTIS, alias "Lozenges," who brutally beat and kicked his wife late on Sunday night, was arrested yesterday and committed at the Tombs until his wife is able to leave the Park Hospital to make a formal complaint against him.

The members of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, at Demilt Hall, organized a campaign club and enthusiastically endorsed GRANT and WILSON. Speeches were made by MATTHEW HALE SMITH and D. B. MELLISH.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District was held last night at No. 877 Second-avenue. They resolved themselves into a "Twentieth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club," and elected officers.

The stock-holders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company held an advertised meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of ratifying the lease of the Niles and New-Lisbon Railroad. No other business of public interest was transacted.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brooklyn* and the White-Star steam-ship *Atlantic*, both of which vessels left Liverpool on May 30 and Queenstown on May 31, reached this port yesterday morning, with advices later by two days than those at hand by the *Weser* and *Algeria*.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, CHARLES KARSCHER, a clerk, pleaded guilty to entering the room of Mme. LEOPOLDINE AMBROSE, at Hubner's Hotel, No. 27 Bowery, during her absence, and stealing a gold and diamond locket worth $100. He was held for trial.

JOHN GEARY, of No. 23 Washington-street, who, on Saturday night, stabbed FRANCIS MEAD, of No. 1 Whitehall-street, a First Ward rough, just returned from Blackwell's Island, was brought before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, and committed to await the result of MEAD's injuries.

The Bureau of Combustibles of the City Fire Department gives notice that permits for the sale of fire-works in the City of New-York, under and in pursuance of chapter 742, Laws of the State of New-York for 1871, may be obtained upon application at the office, No. 130 Amity-street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., daily.

The Heath perjury case was again taken up by Judge LEDWITH, yesterday, on a reserved right of JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., to make a few closing remarks in relation to the pending motion to dismiss, at the conclusion of which Judge LEDWITH took the papers in the case. The testimony in the case covers 239 printed pages.

The sale of the library and pictures belonging to the late HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, was begun at Clinton Hall last evening by Messrs. LEAVITT & CO. Twenty-five hundred books, and a large collection of oil-paintings, steel engravings and plaster casts are included in the catalogue. Only the least valuable of the books were sold last night.

The three Italians, JOHN BRONI, ROZIO ATTELLA and GUIDIO DASLAFIQUI, who assaulted and stabbed DANIEL DONOHOE, a fellow-resident with them in the house No. 25 Marion-street, on Sunday night, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, yesterday, and committed to await the result of DONOHOE's injuries. The latter is lying in the Park Hospital in a dangerous condition.

JOHN CAREY was arrested Sunday evening for stabbing a man named ALEX. YULE, during a fight at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue. When the case was called up in Jefferson Market yesterday there was no prosecutor, and CAREY was remanded until the attendance of YULE could be procured. The prisoner is said to be the head of a gang of roughs who so intimidate any person he has assaulted that they will not appear against him.

The Postmaster of this City has issued a circular urging the general use of letter-boxes, in which mail matter can be deposited by the letter-carriers, without the trouble and delay of ascending long flights of stairs or waiting at doors. He states that the time of delivery would be much shortened by their use, and the health of the carriers be preserved. Many of these men have to relinquish their positions from the injury to their health involved in the continuous ascent and descent of stairs.

WILLIAM CONNOR, of No. 326 East Twenty-fifth-street, went into a liquor-store in Twenty-third-street, near First-avenue, early yesterday morning, and directly he left was set upon by a gang of men from the place, and robbed of $10, his sleeve-buttons and some excursion tickets. Among the party were JOHN SANDIS, laborer, of No. 418 East Twenty-third-street; TIM. O'CONNOR, mason, of No. 416 East Twenty-third-street, and MICHAEL O'CONNOR, crockery man, of East Twenty-fourth-street. These men were subsequently arrested, and some of the stolen property found in their possession. The prisoners, on being arraigned at Essex Market, were held for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

There were eight cases of spotted fever and thirty-nine of small pox last week.

The congregation of the Lee-avenue Congregational Church have requested Rev. Mr. ALLISON, of Milwaukee, to assume the permanent charge of their pulpit.

The new iron bridge across Bushwick Creek has settled to such an extent that it cannot be swung around, and only one of the tracks crossing it can be used. It has already cost Kings County $75,000.

GEORGE KREBS, a lather, twenty-two years of age, was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of being one of the party of incendiaries who have recently committed so much destruction in New-Lots.

Judge GILBERT yesterday granted an injunction, in the Supreme Court, enjoining EDWARD CLARK, the city contractor, from delivering or receiving offal at the present place of deposit on Newtown Creek.

The inspector of steam boilers, THOS. F. POWERS, reports to the Police Department that during the year ending May 1, he examined 2,448 boilers, of which 678 were defective, and 309 steam-engines, of which 188 were "non-competent."

The Controller reports the amount in the City Treasury at present as $100,244, which he states is insufficient to meet obligations already incurred. Since 1869 the city has loaned its credit to the amount of $2,172,790 for local improvements, for which no assessments have been laid.

It was yesterday ascertained that OLIVER B. LEICH, of the Twenty-second Ward, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue in the place of Gen. JOURDAN. Mr. LEICH was formerly Captain of the Ninth Police Precinct, and declined a similar appointment from the present Police Board.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a petition from the citizens of New-Lots, asking to be annexed to Brooklyn. The special ground of the application is the total want of water in New-Lots, and the consequent impossibility of protecting property. The town has been only a few months incorporated.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club has been organized at the village of Tarrytown, with Capt. JACOB STORM as President.

Rev. NELSON MILLARD, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Peekskill, has accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse.

The sixth anniversary of the Home for Incurables, will be held at the institution in the village of West Farms, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, when the annual report will be read and addresses delivered.

At the annual meeting of Union Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of White Plains, the following officers were elected, viz.: Bruce Van Tassell, Foreman; Richard Maury, Assistant Foreman; Elisha E. Clark, Secretary, and John Phillips, Treasurer.

The annual parade of the Third Regiment takes place at Tarrytown on Friday next, 14th inst. Capt. JAMES B. SPICER, of Company C, has been honorably discharged on the expiration of his term of service, and Sergt. JOHN McDONNELL, of Company C, has been appointed sergeant standard-bearer.

LONG ISLAND.

FREDERICK ARNOLD, an escaped prisoner from Blackwell's Island, was captured in Long Island City, yesterday, and sent back.

NICHOLAS HAYES, of Ninety-second-street, New-York, fell over the coffer-dam at the excavation at Hell Gate, on Sunday, a distance of forty-seven feet, and sustained fatal injuries.

On Sunday, DANIEL HEFFERNAN, of Long Island City, assaulted PATRICK O'TOOLE, of Williamsburg, with a knife, and inflicted serious injuries. HEFFERNAN was arrested.

PATRICK QUINN and GEORGE CASEY were brought before Recorder PARCELLS, yesterday, for rescuing prisoners from Blackwell's Island. They were committed to await the action of the New-York authorities.

It was stated on Saturday that the man SIMON FLAHERTY, convicted for assaulting the Newtown Reformers, and sentenced to State Prison for three years, had been released on bail, Judge PRATT having granted a writ of error; but yesterday it was denied that he had been set at large, though his counsel are making efforts to effect that object.

STATEN ISLAND.

The recent rains after the long drouth have entirely restored the early crops. The grass, grain and potatoes throughout the island now promise a bountiful product.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a lad, named JOHN DENNISON, a resident of Port Richmond, who, while playing on the side-walk Sunday morning, was kicked by a horse and instantly killed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of FREDERICK E. ROWALD, the Ex City Clerk of Hoboken, who is charged with being a defaulter to the extent of $3,000, commences in the Hudson County Courts today.

A son of Mrs. CHARLOTTE PACK, of Boonton, was killed at that place on Sunday afternoon while attempting to clamber on a coal-train. The boy fell under the wheels, and the cars passed over his limbs.

HENRY McGAUGHEY, who escaped from the Middlesex County Court-house about two months ago, while under sentence to the State Prison, was recaptured near Jamesburg on Sunday, and yesterday returned to New-Brunswick.

A man giving the name of CHARLES AIKEN was arrested in Newark on Saturday night, charged with having attempted to set fire to the building on Market-street formerly occupied as a Dutch Reformed Church.

The Odd-fellows of Hoboken last evening celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Order in that city. Addresses were delivered in the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the exercises were concluded by a ball in the society's rooms.

TERENCE FOLEY and wife and CHARLES FOLEY were last evening arrested in Hoboken, charged with an atrocious assault on BARNEY FOLEY. The latter had been beaten in a horrible manner, though probably not dangerously injured. The prisoners were committed for examination.

The affidavits in the application for a new trial of the Bannister robbers, at Newark, state that witnesses for the State had been paid to give their evidence, and that the men who identified the supposed burglars had stated to various parties their doubts as to the identity to which they afterward swore.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STREETS,
STRIPED ALPACA SACKS,
AND
LINEN SUITS.
—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE will stimulate a rapid growth of the fibres.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING with a FOUR PAGE SUPPLEMENT, contains a full report of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, How the news of the nominations was received throughout the country; A LEAF FROM HISTORY, a sketch of HENRY WILSON, SUMNER'S misstatements, WM. L. GARRISON on GREELEY, comparative statement of the Expenses of Government in 1860 and 1871, with the latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Try Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts.
The best fitting shirt ever made.
Ready-made and to custom order.
$15 and $18 per half dozen.
Down-town office No. 296 Broadway.
Up-town office, No. 951 Broadway.

Knapp's Extract of Roots.

There is nothing can compare with it for making the healthiest, best and cheapest Spring or Summer beverage in the world. Sold by all druggists, by the bottle, quart, or gallon, at 30c., 60c., $3, and $10 per gallon. Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Hats.—WARNOCK & CO.'S Silver Pearl Cassimere Hats, only $5. No. 519 Broadway.

The National [Elgin] Watch Company.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO. }

DEAR SIRS: I have carried one of the Elgin Watches for some time and am much pleased with it. It has kept excellent time, under all circumstances, and I consider it perfectly reliable. Yours respectfully,
J. C. McMULLEN, General Superintendent.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—ASHBY.—In Washington, D. C., on the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. W. B. Todd, by Rev. Mr. Addison, HENRY J. ANDERSON, Jr., of New-York, to ANNIE G., daughter of J. R. Ashby, of Virginia.

MURSICK—WASHBURNE.—On Thursday, May 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, Pleasantville, N. Y., by Rev. J. C. Washburne, assisted by Rev. Mr. Haviland, GEO. A. MURSICK, M. D., to JULIA WASHBURNE.

PHELPS—ROOT.—In this City, June 10, by Rev. W. W. Newell, Mr. HENRY A. PHELPS to Miss MARY A. ROOT, both of Hartford, Conn.

WOOD—WEBER.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of Mrs. M. R. Handley, Smithtown, Long Island, by Rev. Mr. Sinclair, Col. A. M. WOOD, of Queens, Long Island, to Miss MARY A. WEBER, of the former place.

DIED.

CORLIES.—Suddenly, June 8, at Providence, R. I., GERALD H. CORLIES, in his 33d year.

Funeral at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 12, at 3 P. M.

St. Louis papers please copy.

EVANS.—On Sunday, the 9th, FRANCIS EVANS, son of Frederick and Ellen Evans, aged 2 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 400 East 18th-st., this day (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock.

GRAEVE.—In Brooklyn on Saturday, 8th inst., EMMA CECILIA, widow of Werner Graeve, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 270 Degraw-st., Tuesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HARTT.—On Monday, June 10, JENNIE M., youngest child of Dr. H. Le Baron and the late Jennie M. Hartt, aged 1 year, 3 months and 16 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, No. 142 East 34th-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

KING.—Sunday morning, June 9, 1872, Mrs. MARY ALICE KING, in her 63d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 57 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

SMYTH.—On Sabbath, June 9, ANN, the wife of James Smyth, in the 39th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday, June 11, 1872, at 3 P. M., from Presbyterian Church, Astoria, Long Island.

SWIFT.—Suddenly, at St. Paul, Minn., ANNIE FOWLER SPAULDING, wife of Edward Savage Spaulding, and youngest daughter of Charles Swift, Esq.

Services from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., west of 5th-av., on Tuesday, June 11, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TIBBALLS.—Suddenly, Monday, June 10, LEWIS TIBBALLS.

Funeral at Milford, Conn.

WOOD.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., MARY BREATH WOOD, daughter of J. Wardell Wood, and granddaughter of T. S. Shepard, aged 8 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of her grandfather, No. 12 Charles-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 4 P. M.

INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH LODGE NO. 2, F. A. M.—Members of this lodge are requested to attend a special Communication at the lodge rooms, No. 946 Broadway, Tuesday, June 11, at 11½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of and paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JOHN M. ODELL. A full attendance is earnestly requested. Brethren will appear in dark clothes with white gloves. HENRY D. WALKER, Master.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES LEVER'S
LAST NOVEL.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Have just published:
LORD KILGOBBIN.
By CHARLES LEVER,
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This latest work from the pen of the gifted Irish novelist, whose dashing heroes and heroines have engaged the sympathies of a generation, will be found eminently worthy of his pen. It is a story of Ireland of the present day, and, while preserving strong traces of the dash that rippled from the author's pen thirty years ago, is tinged with the mellow lights and mature thought which come of long experience. The interest is never strained, and when it borders on the sensational we are reminded, by its similitude to recent events, of its extreme possibility. * * * The character-sketchings throughout are very delicate, and far beyond Lever's earlier powers. He seems in this to have abandoned the bold light and shade, once so markedly his own, for a compromise with the microscopic treatment of Bulwer. His humorous inner views of diplomatic life are the results of his long service under the English Foreign Office on the Continent. It need scarcely be said that his sketches of Irish manners and scenery are perfect. Interesting and often exciting as the story proper is, with its pieces of social anatomy, its value as a transcript of times and the country he describes will impart to it its special value.—*N. Y. Herald*

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, June 15, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 A. M.
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THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 38 Bleecker-st. For the prevention and redress of frauds and impositions upon working women, who are not in household service. Teachers, copyists, trades women, clerks, &c., are supplied to employers, and are assisted in obtaining employment. Wages which have been earned are collected by law when necessary. All free of charge.

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POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 11, at No. 154 Franklin-st., at 8 P. M.
N. KINGSLEY, Jr., President.
DEWITT BERDSLEY, Secretary.

SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 159 Chatham-st.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. — A special meeting will be held at No. 102 East Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 11, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
NICHOLAS KENT, Secretary.

NINTH DISTRICT RATIFICATION MEETING.—The friends of good government and Republican principles will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12, 1872, at 8 o'clock, at Bleecker Building, to ratify the nominations of GRANT and WILSON.
JAMES CUMMINGS, President.
SAMUEL B. LAKE, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will attend a meeting on business to be held at No. 1,000 3d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 11, at 8 o'clock sharp.
WM. S. OPDYKE, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 2,313 3d-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting upon the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and all citizens favorable to the ticket are cordially invited to attend.
WM. HAW, Jr., President.
BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday, June 10,) quite a number of legal sales, all under Supreme Court orders in foreclosure, were consummated, at which City real estate was disposed of as follows: By JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of C. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, two five-story brick tenement-houses and lots, situate on the west side of First-avenue, 49.5 feet north of Twenty-fifth-street, sold for $12,366, and $12,116 respectively, the purchaser being JAMES WATSON. The sums named include in each instance the amount of the mortgage, with interest and costs. By same auctioneer, under direction of same referee, one lot, full size, on the south side of West Fortieth-street, about the centre of the block, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, with a frame shop upon the front thereof, and a three-story brick tenement-house in rear, sold for $8,000 to I. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., plaintiff in the legal action. By same auctioneer under the direction of N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, a three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-seventh-street, 93.4 feet west of Second-avenue; sold for $12,000, to JOSEPH M. PORGES. By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, Esq., referee, two lots, together forming a plot in size 50 by ½ block, with a two-story and attic frame house and a barn upon the same, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 225 feet west of First-avenue; sold for $6,400, to W. K. THORNE. The same firm also offered at public auction the four-story brick house and lot known as No. 119 Mulberry-street, west side, between Canal and Hester streets, but without effecting a sale. No further business was transacted. In regard to the suburban auctions held yesterday, reports, if received, will be published to-morrow. The sale of the Delancey farm, of 175 acres of land, at White Plains, Westchester County, by JAMES M. MILLER, on Saturday, June 8, was, we understand, satisfactorily accomplished, although we were unable yesterday to obtain any of the figures from either the auctioneer or the referee. About one-half the property was sold, when a sufficient sum having been realized to clear off the incumbrances, the further sale was stopped.

For today, at the Exchange, quite a number of sales are announced, and at public auction and under legal orders considerable desirable City realty will be placed upon the market. An extensive sale of East New-York lots will also be made today by J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn. In addition, JERE. JOHNSON, at Flushing, Long Island, on the ground at 12½ P. M., will offer for sale 500 valuable lots, and at Ocean Point Station, Rockaway, Queens County, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 A. M., E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will continue the sale of desirable sea-side lots belonging to the Marsh property. For Flushing auction special train, at 11 o'clock, via James slip or Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, and for Rockaway sale special train at 10 o'clock, from Hunter's Point and South Eighth-street, Williamsburg.

Among the auctions to occur during the present week, a notice of which was crowded out yesterday, the following is worthy of special mention: Sale on Friday, June 14, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of FREDERICK A. WARD, Esq., referee, at Croton, on the Hudson River, on the premises, at 2 P. M., the exceedingly valuable property known as the estate of the late Dr. R. T. UNDERHILL, situate on Croton Point, containing about eighty-seven acres, with mansion-house and necessary out-buildings. This property is, beyond doubt, the most desirable property on the Hudson River now in the market, either for a gentleman's residence, college or seminary. It is capable of being subdivided into several elegant villa sites, each having a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding mountains, from the Highlands to the Palisades; distance from New-York, thirty-three miles; from Croton Station, two miles. Persons wishing to examine the premises will find a conveyance at Croton on the arrival of the train which leaves New-York at 9¼ o'clock A. M. Additional particulars concerning this proposed sale, terms, &c., can be had on inquiry of WM. A. UNDERHILL, at Croton Point; R. H. UNDERHILL, at No. 37 Pine-street, or of the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-street. The same firm will also sell at the Exchange, on Friday, at noon, under a foreclosure order, J. WARREN SLOSSON, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 164 Attorney-street, east side, 225 feet north of Stanton-street; lot 24.9 by 100.

At private contract, DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 Sixth-avenue, report having recently sold a three-story brick house and lot on the south side of West Twenty-seventh-street, about the centre of the block, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $13,300. Also, two lots, each 25 by 100, with improvements, on the south side of West Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $34,000. JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-street, reports having recently sold four lots, each 25 by 100, on the north-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, for $23,230, and three lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $9,000.

Exchange Sales, Monday, June 12, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 5-story brick tenement h. and l., w. s. 1st-av., 49.5 ft. n. of 25th-st., lot 24.8x100	$12,366
1 5-story brick tenement h. and l., w. s. 1st-av., 74.1 ft. n. of 25th-st., adjoining above, lot same size	12,116
1 frame shop, (front,) 1 3-story brick tenement house (rear) and lot, s. s. West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x98.9	8,000
1 3-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., n. s. East 57th-st., 93.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 16.8x100.5	12,000

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 2-story and attic frame house, 1 barn and 2 lots, n. s. East 125th-st., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., lots 25x½ block, sold together	$6,400

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 8.

Bloomingdale road, e. s., 25 ft. n. of Lawrence-st., 25x100, h. and l.	$7,300
Boulevard, w. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 99th-st., 66.3x219.6	31,000
Water-st., n. s., No. 344, 158 ft. w. of New-slip, 19.10x63.3, h. and l.	7,000
8th-st., s. s., 218.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 48.3x145, trustee's deed, exchange	21,462
26th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	45,000
23d-st. and 10th-av., n. w. corner, 25x98.8, h. and l.; Moore lease	5,000
23d-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.8, h. and l.; Moore lease	10,000
25th-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x98.9, h and l.	16,000
27th-st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.; mortgage, $13,300	6,000
39th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.; mortgages, $12,000	22,000
46th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Goelet lease; mortgages, $18,500	10,000
46th-st. and Madison-av., n. w. corner, 20x100.5; 46th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; 46th-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; Goelet lease	95,000
50th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90, h. and l.; mortgages, $6,500	20,000
53d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	11,500
55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.5, h. and l.	10,000
55th st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17x100.4, h. and l.	12,000
57th-st., n. s., 65.8 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x105, h. and l.; foreclosure	7,600
62d-st., s. s., 74 ft. w. of 2d-av., 49x100.5	12,500
65th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	3,000
65th-st., s. s., 143.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x92, h. and l.	8,500
102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 200x½ block; 103d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x½ block, June, 1852, ½ part	1,300
103d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.11	23,000
103d-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.9, h. and l.	9,000
106th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100; 107th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100	6,200
125th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11; mortgages, $1,500	5,600
126th-st., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	17,000
128th-st., s. s., 290 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	17,000
139th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99	9,600
2d-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x81, h. and l.	14,000
2d-av., w. s., 104 ft. n. of 18th-st., 26x100; mortgages, $13,000	22,000
3d-av., w. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 78th-st., Goelet lease; morgages, $10,000	3,000
11th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x100; 11th-av., e. s., 32.2 ft. n. of 56th-st., 17.3x100, irregular	9,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Stanton-st., No. 15, store and 3 rooms, 5 years, per year	$1,128
Wooster-st., No. 116; Wooster-st., No. 118, rear, 10 years, per year	4,000
2d-st., No. 304, store and first floor, 5 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE LARGE STORE....MURRAY-ST.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

FIVE STORIES...and...GOOD BASEMENT.

In Perfect Order....Immediate Possession.

Inquire of F. PHILLIPS..245 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE,

SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL LOTS, on 151st and 152d sts., with fine improvements, consisting of an ELEGANT HOUSE, PRIVATE STABLE, HOT-HOUSE, FINE GARDEN; plenty of fruit, and is within 125 feet of St. Nicholas-av.; high ground.

AS AN INVESTMENT,

This property will be very valuable.

PRICE LOW AND TERMS EASY.

DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—"SPECULATORS, ATTENTION."—5 lots on Madison-av., near 65th-st.
1 lot on Madison-av., between 84th and 85th sts.
Whole front on Madison-av., bet. 76th and 77th sts.
Whole front on Madison-av., bet. 111th and 112th sts.
3 lots on 5th-av., corner 87th-st.
2 lots on 5th-av., near 93d-st.
6 lots on 5th-av., corner 93d-st.
7 lots on Grand Boulevard, corner 133d-st.
M. T. WOOLLEY, 75 University-place, near Union-sq.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., gratis; also, lots on Park, Madison, 5th and 8th avs., the Boulevard and Central Park, at lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A CHOICE LOCALITY.—FOR SALE, near 5th-av., in 47th-st., a four-story, brown-stone house, 25x60x100, first-class in all respects; price reasonable. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

EIGHTH-AV., SOUTH-EAST CORNER of 113th-st., 100x125, for sale; easy terms. Apply to the owner, H. HEUER, Nos. 318 and 320 West 43d-st., from 8 to 3 o'clock.

LOT FOR SALE—ON 55TH-ST., 25X100, 250 feet west of 5th-av.; price $25,000. Address Box No. 4,813 Post-office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired.

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

FOR SALE.

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late H. K. Skelding, at Stamford, Conn.
HOUSE first-class in every particular, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order.
GROUNDS, about two acres, handsomely laid out.
OUT-BUILDINGS ample and convenient.
LOCATION very desirable, being central, with fronts on Atlantic and Pacific sts., and only a few minutes' walk from depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
PRICE low to close an estate.
TERMS easy.
For further information apply to
D. M. SKELDING, Executrix, Stamford, Conn.,
or J. T. WILLIAMS, Executor, 11th-av. and West 25th-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A FINE PLACE of 5½ acres in Westchester County, fifty minutes from Grand Central Depot, house with all the modern improvements, and five minutes' walk from depot, will exchange for a house in the City, between 30th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. and pay $10,000 in cash in arranging difference in values. Address WESTCHESTER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, giving location, price, and full particulars of property offered.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PURDY'S Station, Westchester County, very desirable country property, consisting of two acres, with fine residence, 30x50, with addition for billiard-room; two-story and French roof; also, a dwelling, two-story and attic; eight rooms in good repair, view fine, all necessary out-buildings, including ice-house; close to depot of Harlem Railroad; terms reasonable.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

SAINT ETIENNE PARK, STATEN ISLAND.—Lots and villa plots for sale in the new French settlement, known as Saint Etienne Park, delightfully situated on the Bay. $50 to $100 per lot and upward. Monthly installments. The new railroad from Jersey City will bring Saint Etienne Park within thirty minutes of the foot of Liberty-st., New-York, when these lots will bring as many thousands as they are now worth hundreds. For pamphlet, maps and particulars, apply to H. J. BEGLY, No. 29 Nassau-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—$7,500—$3,500 MORTgage.—For sale, a new two-story and French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, heater-pipes, gas-pipes; house 22x30, extension 15x15; 10 feet ceiling first floor; second and third floors 9 feet; on an 80-feet avenue; lot 50x177, fence all around; will be sold on easy terms. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

THE ELEGANT MANSION (FURnished or unfurnished) and grounds of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County; twenty-two acres in lawn, garden and heavy timber; house large and replete with City comforts; unsurpassed view in every direction; one mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOTEL at a fashionable watering-place, with 2½ acres of land; all necessary out-buildings; small farm near New-York City will be taken in part payment. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

THE LARGEST TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY.—1,000 acres, two miles and a half from King's Bridge and less than one mile from the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

HANDSOME STONE HOUSE, WITH tower, out-buildings and grounds, of the late E. D. Nelson, at Scarsdale, nineteen miles by Harlem Railroad; one-quarter mile from depot; eight acres, fine lawn, garden, shrubbery and fruit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS in the West; fifty miles south of Chicago; 1,320 acres; in high state of cultivation and with first-class improvements; will pay well from the start. Apply to E. G. SHEPPARD, Agent, No. 19 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—WELL located cottage house, all modern conveniences, eleven rooms, stable, one acre, well shaded garden, near depot, for sale low to close an estate.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

FOR SALE—IN WESTFIELD, CHAUTAUqua County, N. Y., a beautiful country residence and two acres ground, with abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to E. G. SHEPPARD, Agent, 19 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, an exceedingly comfortable, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry and furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FOR the season; one hour by rail, on high ground in Northern New-Jersey; new house, newly and neatly furnished; fine garden, abundance of fruit; scenery delightful; no chills or musquitoes; stable room, if wanted. Apply to President of Broadway Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway, New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

A COTTAGE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED near the river, twelve rooms, large garden planted, fruit in great abundance, stabling, &c.; rent moderate.
HENRY DAY, No. 137 Duane-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, IN GOOD order; bath-room, gas, &c.; rent moderate to a small, nice family. See OWNER, 508 West 34th-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—DOCK FOOT OF WEST 54TH-st.; any number of lots required; 200 feet of water-front; possession immediately; office, barn containing twelve stalls, lime and other sheds on the premises. Apply to D. F. DICKE, 11th-av. and 52d-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS WHO DESIRE CHEAP RENTS.—To lease, in Hudson City and West Hoboken, plots of lots for a term of years. No. 103 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

GREAT, POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE, AND UNCONDITIONAL AUCTION SALE,
By order of
RAHWAY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
on the premises,
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.
EVERY LOT MUST BE SOLD to partition the property.
Lots are situated at the New Railroad Station, Rahway, N. J., now being erected at a cost of $17,000.
FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN.
GRAFULLA'S BAND.
HARRISON, THE GREAT IMPROVISATORE.
Free excursion-tickets and maps are now ready at office of Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT SALES.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee,
The two two-story basement and attic brick houses, with stores, Nos. 127 and 129 West Broadway, near White-street, size ground 37.6x100.
Also, at the same time and place,
Under direction Jacob A. Gross, Esq., referee,
The four-story and basement brick tenement house, on front, and the three-story frame house, on rear of lot, known as No. 16½ Hamilton-street, size lot, 17.4x103.6. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, JUNE 11, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No 111 Broadway, by order of executor of Dayton Hobart, deceased:
One lot south-west corner of 4th-av. and 117th-st.; size, 25.5x90 feet. Terms at sale.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

R. J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY LUCKEY & SHUTE,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Peremptory Auction Sale
AT
RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.,
THE GREAT CITY OF THE FUTURE.
Four Handsome Cottage Residences,
400 LOTS.
ALSO,
THIRTY PLOTS.
1,500 FEET VALUABLE FRONTAGE ON THE
PASSAIC RIVER.

High, healthy and commanding charming mountain and river scenery; thirty-five minutes from Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries. Quickest time, lowest fare, lightest taxes of any suburb around New-York.

TERMS, 70 per cent. on mortgage. SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, to close an undivided estate.

LEAVE NEW-YORK at 10¼ A. M., SHARP, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, by Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries. Free lunch and full band of music. Get tickets and circulars free of charge at the office of the auctioneers, No. 78 Cedar-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS
AT
PASSAIC, N. J.,
(Forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Erie Railway,)

Being the balance of the estate of THOMAS B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company,

TUESDAY, JUNE 18,
at 12½ P. M., on the premises.

The property is located in a very attractive portion of the village, and three minutes' walk from the station. Handsome improvements on every side. This sale will be absolute and peremptory, it being to close out the remaining lots.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

For maps and free tickets apply to GEORGE B. SANFORD, Esq., Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, or to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6. Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DR. UNDERHILL'S
Croton Point Property
ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE!

By order of the Supreme Court, Adrian H. Muller, will sell at auction, under the direction of the referee, the magnificent estate of the late Dr. R. T. Underhill, on Croton Point, containing about 87 acres, with mansion house and appropriate buildings. The sale will take place on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

This is beyond question the finest property in the United States for a gentleman's residence, or for a college or theological seminary.

It would make six or eight superb country seats. The scenery is grand, sweeping the river and surrounding mountains, from the Highlands to the Palisades.

Distance from New-York, thirty-three miles; from Croton Station, on Hudson River Railroad, two miles.

For further particulars inquire of WM. A. UNDERHILL, Croton Point, or R. H. UNDERHILL, No. 37 Pine-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. Persons desiring to visit the property will find a conveyance at Croton, on the arrival of the train which leaves the 42d-st. depot, New-York, at 9:10 o'clock A. M.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12,
At 12 M., on the premises,

GREAT CONTINUATION SALE
of the
MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS
ON THE SLOPE OF THE FAMOUS
ORANGE MOUNTAIN,
at
WYOMING,

the new railroad centre of New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York by the proposed route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Maplewood and Millburn. **THE SALE OF MAY 29 CONTINUED FOR FIVE HOURS,** when, owing to the lateness of the hour, it was adjourned till the 12th of June, when the balance of these choice plots will be positively sold.

Splendid music will be furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M., from foot of Christopher and Barclay sts.

For maps and passes apply to the auctioneers.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE.
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
Thursday, June 13, 1872,

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION,
By order of I. D. PITSWORTH, Esq.,
OF 112 VILLA PLOTS

and a large mansion, 52x30, with two acres of land well shaded and fruited, suitable for a hotel or boarding-house.

At Dunellen, N. J.,

one hour and fifteen minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and two miles from the city limits of Plainfield. These lots are choice in every particular and front on main streets.

Immediately at the Station,

and adjoining churches, schools, and stores. Dunellen is rapidly growing, and gives promise of becoming a large town. It is situated in the high rolling country at the base of the mountains. The soil is a gravelly loam, and the neighborhood is healthy beyond precedent. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale. Special train will leave foot Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. For free tickets and maps apply to the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND TEN ACRES of land at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New-York, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

MOUNT VERNON—A desirable dwelling and some ten eighty-five-one hundredth acres of land, situate on the White Plains Road, and adjoining the New-Haven Railroad, about half a mile from the railroad depot at Mount Vernon, and near the proposed depot of the Portchester Railroad.

Good double-frame house, well shaded; large barn, ice-house, &c.; the location is healthy and easy of access, being within one hour of New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; convenient to churches, schools, stores, &c., at Mount Vernon; terms liberal.

Full particulars, maps of the property and permits to view the premises can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTchester.—WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Executor, &c., against STEPHEN CAMBRELENG and others, FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

NEARLY 200 LOTS AT FORDHAM,
To be sold at auction by JNO. B. HASKIN, Referee.
At Kearn's Hotel, Fordham, Saturday, June 29, at 11 A. M.
For particulars apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON & JAS. W. CAIRNS, attorneys for plaintiff, No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th av., corner 26th-st., will sell for thirty days more American watches, French and American clocks, sterling silver and finest silver-plated ware, to reduce their extensive stock before altering and enlarging their stores and factory.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, PREMises No. 167 East 84th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., four stores and basement, 25x60, for manufacturing purposes. Inquire on premises.
J. MITCHELL.

A RARE CHANCE.

Knickerbocker Express for sale, the owner having other business. Apply at No. 223 West 53d-st., or No. 313 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1872, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF AUGUSTUS H. WARD, DECEASED:

$8,000 City of Jersey City seven per cent. bonds, due 1890, $1,000 each; interest April and October.

$6,000 Washington-square Richmond County seven per cent. bonds, due 1887, $1,000 each; interest February and August.

$1,000 Washington-square Richmond County seven per cent. bonds, due 1887, $250 each; interest February and August.

$19,000 City of Quincy, State of Illinois, six per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1890; interest payable annually in July.

$10,000 St. Louis County, State of Missouri, seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1880; interest February and August.

$10,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company six per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, guaranteed by City of Covington, Ky.; principal and interest due Sept. 1, 1872.

$5,000 Town of Richfield, Otsego County, N. Y., seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1878; interest March and September.

$25,000 Oswego and Rome Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1915; interest May and November, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

$20,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company mortgage seven per cent. bonds of 1886, $1,000 each; interest April and October.

$20,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company preferred second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due 1894, $1,000 each; interest February and August.

$20,000 American Dock and Improvement Company seven per cent. bonds, guaranteed by Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, $1,000 each, due 1886; interest January and July.

$10,000 Pennsylvania Coal Company seven per cent. registered mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, due 1881; interest February and August.

$5,000 Pennsylvania Coal Company seven per cent. registered mortgage bonds, $500 each, due 1881; interest February and August.

$20,000 New-York Central Railroad Company six per cent. special debt certificates, $10,000 each, due 1883; interest May and November.

$10,000 New-York State seven per cent. registered bounty loan.

$16,000 New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidation certificates.

200 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each.

100 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each.

100 shares Panama Railroad Company, $100 each.

100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred stock, $100 each.

80 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common stock, $100 each.

330 shares Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each.

1000 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each.

200 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.

200 shares Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, $100 each.

100 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, preferred stock, $100 each.

50 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, common stock, $100 each.

300 shares Little Miami Railroad Company, $50 each.

50 shares National Bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, $100 each.

114 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, leased and operated by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

10 shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, $100 each, operated by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

5 shares Newark, N. J., India-rubber Manufacturing Company, $100 each.

200 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Scrip.

40 shares New-York Museum Association.

50 shares Merchants' Exchange Company, $100 each.

3 shares Peoples Bathing and Washing Association.

573 shares United Republic Petroleum Company, $10 each.

500 shares North American Petroleum Company, $10 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 11, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 37 cases fresh Messina Lemons, ex *Sidonian.*

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—THERE WILL be an examination of applicants for admission to Williams College, on TUESDAY MORNING, June 25, in Alumni Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

There will be another examination on Aug. 29, and private examination will be given at other times, when necessary, on application to the President.

The fee for tuition is $75 per year. The annual room rent is $9.

The income of about $70,000 is distributed among the students who are known to need pecuniary aid. There are, besides, six scholarships of the value of $2,500 each, the income from which is devoted to the same purpose, while rewarding proficiency in the studies of the course.

For further particulars, or for catalogues, the President may be addressed.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 20, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—CANDIDATES for admission to the regular classes of Columbia College, and to the School of Mines, will be examined on application, on FRIDAY, June 21, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the College, East 49th-st., Madison and 4th avs. The examination will be continued on the following day. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF SIX years' experience in the practical teaching of the French language, desires a situation as French and drawing teacher in New-York, or near neighborhood; unexceptionable references. Apply to Prof. F. G. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS FOR ladies, No. 15 West 42d-st., Miss E. M. COE, Principal. Miss COE will start for Europe June 15 with a party of ladies, for an EDUCATIONAL TOUR. A few ladies can join the party. Terms very reasonable.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL at Baden-Baden, Germany.—Principal, Miss AUG. BECKER. For particulars apply to Prof. JULIUS E. MUELLER, Baltimore, or Dr. GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 147 East 21st-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Natural History in Sport made Science in earnest.—A thoroughly qualified teacher is willing to give, during the vacation months, practical field instruction in natural history and geology, to classes or to single pupils. Apply to E. H. D., School of Mines, Columbia College.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER. (GERMAN graduate,) remaining in the City during her Summer vacation, wishes to find one or two pupils; she instructs in French, German, music, and the English branches; excellent City references. Address MADEMOISELLE, West-side *Times* Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, COMPETENT to teach the English branches, French and music, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or to employ some hours of the day in instructing children; best references will be given. Address J. P., No. 136 West 24th-st., New-York.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SCIENCES.—A teacher with excellent references desires to make arrangements to teach mineralogy, geology, zoology, &c., in private schools. Apply to E. H. D., School of Mines, Columbia College.

A FRENCH LADY, NOW TEACHING in a private school, wishes to form an engagement for the next season, in City or suburbs. Address L. C., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING

REFRIGERATOR,

Patented Feb. 15, 1870. H. M. Diggins, Patentee. First-class premiums awarded for the Ice King at all the industrial exhibitions held throughout the West, South and South-west. Its advantages over others are numerous. It is a preserver, not a consumer, like others bearing the name of Refrigerator. 1st. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a few hours. 2d. I can produce a temperature of fifteen degrees in Midsummer. 3d. It will preserve its contents for any length of time. 4th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 5th. The Refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 6th. Combines the best water-cooler in the world. 7th. It can be made into all sizes for family use, hotels, restaurants, butchers, fish and game dealers, steam-boats, or any other place where a Refrigerator is required. 8th. I challenge the world to produce its equal. The celebrated Ice King Refrigerator is now on exhibition and in actual operation and for sale at No. 1,184 BROADWAY, under the Sturtevant House. Call and see it.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS,
DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

A. HYNARD.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &c.
BAGGAGE MOVED OR EXPRESSED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY OR COUNTRY.
OFFICES, 77 8TH-AV., 302 WEST 14TH-ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, May 29, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES BOYD and my son, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, JR., have an interest in my business from this date, to be hereafter conducted under the name and firm of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
Auctioneer, Stock-Broker and Banker.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 355 4TH-AV., ALL parties wanting help of all kinds can be suited, and all American, English, German, Irish Scotch, French cooks, ladies'-maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, house-workers, &c.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a small private family; is a first-rate cook; excellent washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; has the highest testimonials with regard to character and capacity. Call at No. 631 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A PROTestant woman; very respectable and first-class cook; both English and French; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker, side dishes, &c.; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, desserts, jellies, creams; also, good bread and biscuit maker; City or country; best of reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable, and a superior cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the neatest and best manner; country or City; country preferred; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS woman as excellent cook; meats, game, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; country or City; private family, Summer or boarding house; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; can take entire charge of her kitchen, and understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear house.

COOK, &c.—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer's situation wanted by a Protestant young woman; very respectable, and good family cook; good washer and ironer; good references. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good family cook; meats, games, pastry; good baker, &c.; will wash; country or City; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A VERY respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; is a good laundress and an excellent plain cook; City or country; good City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; ten years' excellent reference; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th-st., in the store.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., near Bleecker, for two days.

COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; in a private City family only; best City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, ONE as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish good references from last place. Call for two days at No. 1,039 2d-av., near 55th-st., third floor, front room.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook or would take charge of a house in the City for the Summer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., Bell No. 12.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman, who understands cooking in all its branches, in a first-class private family; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 4th-av.

COOK.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, or would accept a place as laundress; good City references if required. Inquire at No. 237 East 80th-st., top floor, front.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, and to assist with washing and ironing; good baker; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is careful and reliable; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; would assist with the washing; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 221 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; is first class, and has the best of City reference; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 98 Hester-st., for two days.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business in all its branches, boning, larding, &c.; excellent references. Call at No. 35 East 18th-st.

COOK.—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family, or would take the entire charge of a house during the Summer; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 27th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French woman as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking thoroughly; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a small family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 221 West 35th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN; A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish cook in a small family; no washing. Call for two days at No. 230 East 22d-st.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WIDOW DESIRES a home in the country; preferred to wages; good reference. Call at No. 219 West 28th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young Scotch woman who understands her business thoroughly, wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to the country; has the highest testimonials with regard to character and capacity. Call at 631 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 236 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED BY A REspectable young woman a situation in a private boarding-house to do the chamber-work, or to do general house-work in a small private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 468 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat, tidy young French girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or take care of children; good references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY a Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and nurse, or plain seamstress; is kind and pleasant with children; has first-class reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Address E. D., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chamber-maid and laundress or general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 63 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as first-class chamber-maid; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 208 East 45th-st., near 3d-av.

EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS,
PROMPTLY SUPPLIED
and REFERENCES INVESTIGATED,
at
ODELL'S,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., Near B'way,
ESTABLISHED 1852.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF A select class of competent servants will be well suited at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) Protestants and Catholics; for City or country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

EMPLOYERS

And unemployed servants can be readily suited at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED, WELL-educated young lady desires a position as governess or nursery governess; no objection to travel or the country. Apply for two days at No. 340 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH widow as working housekeeper in a small family; willing to work and to make herself useful. Call or address No. 313 7th-av., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE English widow woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire care of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 West 5th-st., in the basement.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, a laundress' situation; very respectable, and first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wants a situation in a private family; is fully competent in that capacity; understands French fluting thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to take in washing at her own home for ladies and gentlemen; fine washing and fluting done in the neatest manner; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman and first-class laundress, French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; country or City; very good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands doing fine muslins, &c.; no objection to the country; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman solicits gentlemen's or families' washing to do at home. Address Mrs. MORRISON, No. 154 West 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class laundress; excellent reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant woman as nurse for growing children and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and experienced in the management of children; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, OF LONG experience, wishes a situation; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up by hand; has unquestionable references from former employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NORTH OF IREland girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; a good family sewer; is willing and obliging; understands her duties perfectly; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—AN IRISH PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and has hired with very respectable families in the old country; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse, or chamber-maid; is both willing and obliging; can be well recommended from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at 892 3d-av., entrance 54th-st., No. 3 bell.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for an honest, faithful and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 8½ 22d-st.

NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A VERY highly recommended French nurse to take charge of a baby from its birth or growing children; best City testimonials; City or country. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse, or to assist with chamber-work; good reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITuation as nurse; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL lately landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing and light chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 530 West 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's best dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to wait on grown children; no objection to country; best City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 206 East 33d-st., near 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls wish situations, one as seamstress and is willing to do light chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the other, a young girl of sixteen, to take care of growing children; is willing to make herself generally useful; City reference. Call or address No. 308 East 12th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent person as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a knowledge of dress-making; will assist in the care of children or with chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant young woman, a situation as nurse and good plain seamstress, or make herself useful; very respectable; good testimonials; her employer recommends her as a faithful nurse; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds family sewing; would take care of a growing child, or do light chamber-work; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION BY A first-class seamstress; cuts and fits; operates well on machine; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERSON DESIRES A situation as nurse and seamstress; good references from her last place. Call at No. 352 West 52d-st.

SUMMER HOUSES AND PRIVATE families wanting reliable help in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately, at WALKER'S, No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

THE NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.—Has on hand this day
Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, English, Scotch, Americans, &c.
Also, a select variety of first-class Irish help, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country, all well recommended.
N. B.—Summer houses, hotels, &c., promptly filled with the most reliable help in this City.

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS' SITUATION wanted by a very respectable young woman; country or City; understands the care of silver; getting up salads in the best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting; very best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent girl wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her duties in every particular, and can furnish seven years' excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., and competent to take full charge of a dining-room; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress, whose present employer, to whom she refers, is giving up house-keeping; thoroughly efficient; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a competent waitress or chamber-maid only, whom she can highly recommend; no objection to the country. Call at No. 10 St. Mark's-place.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION BY A CAPAble girl as waitress and chamber-maid, in a small family, or as chamber-maid and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 52 West 11th-st.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a neat, active young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, one willing to assist in chamber-work, to go to the country. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 1 and 3 P. M., at New-York Hotel, Room 207.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; can take the place of a man; understands her business thoroughly. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best reference from last place. Call at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 229 East 28th-st.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION AS WAITress, or to do chamber-work and waiting, in the City or country. Apply at present employer's, No. 14 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take mechanics' washing. Apply at No. 922 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, a situation to take care of an invalid lady, or would like to go to Europe with a family; is a good traveler; the best of reference given. Call at No. 39 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in the care of children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 102 5th-av., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and waitress, by a very respectable Scotch Protestant young woman; understands both; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 709 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; is thoroughly experienced; understands cooking in all its branches; will be found reliable; first-class City reference. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would like to go to the country for the Summer; good reference can be given. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent girl as laundress; understands fluting and the washing; does up linens in splendid style. Excellent references. Call at No. 348 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid, and would do the fine washing in a small family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 52d-st.; ring the second bell.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid, and to take care of children; four years' excellent reference. Call at No. 348 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; best City references. Can be seen at No. 145 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands her business; best of reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 120 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; country preferred. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 46 East 22d-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD LIKE to take care of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family in the country, from the 1st July; best reference. Address F. P. D., No. 151 West 25th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION BY A man and wife, no incumbrance, the man as coachman and plain gardener; understands driving and care of horses; willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place either in or out doors; the wife as cook and laundress, or general servant; both are very respectable, reliable and trusty servants; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man, very respectable, a coachman or coachman and gardener's situation; is a good coachman, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; good groom; good gardener; will make himself useful; country or City; good testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties, and has unexceptionable recommendations which will bear strict investigation; understands training and breaking young horses to saddle and harness. Address E. L., No. 55 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man wants a coachman's situation; is a first-class groom; understands gardening; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address A. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent City references; City or country. Call or address I. T., No. 134 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A REspectable single Protestant Scotchman as coachman; willing, obliging sober and careful; good City references; City or country. Call or address T. BELL, in feed-store, No. 137 East 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINgle Protestant man; can come well recommended; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days W. B., No. 144 5th-av., harness-store.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant man as first-class coachman and groom; twenty years in this country; has first-class testimonials; would make himself generally useful. Address O. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class man who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. G., No. 45 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a single man of long experience in the City, and who has lived with first-class families. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN A situation as coachman in the country; is a safe driver; understands gardening; City and country references. Address J. LAHR, Box 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class single man as coachman; best City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 2 West 13th-st., private stable.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS GARDENER and farmer from Switzerland; seven years in this country; married; no children; wants a situation on a gentleman's place; understands hot, cold and outdoor graperies, flowers, vegetables; not afraid of work; best references from fair and other places. Address LOUIS, at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; understands green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man a situation as gardener; understands the care of hot-houses, fruit, forcing, &c. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 20 Murray-st., in the store.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; will make himself generally useful; best City references from last place, where he has lived ten years. Address A. M., Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; sober, honest, and thoroughly understands his duties; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 17 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as first-class waiter in a private family; has to leave on account of the family going to travel; has the best City reference. Can be seen at his present place, No. 255 5th-av.; call for two days.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant waiter, a situation in a private family; best City reference. Address F., Box No. 82 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as waiter in a private family; excellent City references. Call or address for two days, J. B., No. 337 6th-av., the Pharmacy.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a single man of long practical experience; is first-class groom; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, the care of a private house for the Summer; best of City references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISposed of his establishment, wishes to secure a situation for his coachman; can give the strongest recommendations as to every desirable quality; he is competent to take charge of and drive through the City the most valuable and spirited horse; he is thoroughly reliable and has no bad habits. Address Box No. 4,978 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, NATIVE OF THIS City, of business education, who has had many years' experience in the shipping business in this City, and who is peculiarly adapted to the control of mechanics and working men, desires active employment in a manufactory or steam-ship line. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a hotel or private family, or in any light capacity. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; satisfactory references given. Address C. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT.

MORE MONEY can be made by agents in canvassing for YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS, containing 20,000 receipts in every department of human effort, than in any other possible way. From $25 to $40 a week insured. It is for every housekeeper, farmer, trade and profession. For the sick and well. A reliable book of permanent value to every wide-awake progressive person. It sells itself. Profits allowed, doubled money; outfit free. Address F. M. REED, No. 139 8th-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED.—INTELLIGENT women wanted as agents to sell C. L. Brace's new illustrated book, THE DANGEROUS CLASSES OF NEW-YORK. Agents can make $10 to $20 per day selling this great book. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, Publishers, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York.

COOK—WANTED A THOROUGH GOOD COOK who will assist in washing, in a small private family where coachman is kept; no one need apply except a thorough good cook; English woman preferred. Apply to Mrs. HOWE, No. 158 East 33d-st.

SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN AND COLLECtor in an old established ale and porter brewery; one who has had experience and can come well recommended. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS Protestant laundress, with best City references. Apply at No. 49 West 35th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

BOY WANTED IMMEDIATELY AT ROOM No. 6 *Times* Building.

NURSE.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR American Protestant woman as infant's nurse; one who thoroughly understands the bottle. Call on Tuesday at 10 East 43d-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will exhibit **TODAY,** in the **ROTUNDA, 600 PIECES** original and very best quality

Mikado Silks,

White ground, with colored raised satin stripes manufactured expressly for Summer wear,

AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.

Price in April, $1 25.

GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS IN MATTINGS — RED White and Fancy. Fine White, 20c. Ingrain Carpets, Burlaps, Bagging, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Plush, Robes, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—LADIES WISHING DRESSES made, or cut and basted, will do well to call. Just received, lot White Chip Hats and Bonnets; Dolly Vardens selling at half price; also, Leghorn Panama Hats. No. 773 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Mme. BINNS' Millinery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COOL, HEALTHY HAIR-DRESSING.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair restores gray hair, strengthens and increases its growth.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........June 15, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........June 22, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC..........June 29, 12½ P. M.
ADRIATIC..........July 6, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Europa...Sat'day, June 15	Assyria.....Wed., June 19
Anglia....Sat'day, June 22	Olympia.....Wed., June 12
India......Sat'day, June 29	Caledonia...Wed., June 26
California..Sat'day, July 6	Iowa..........Wed., July 3
Australia..Sat'day, July 13	Trinacria....Wed., July 10
Columbia..Sat'day, July 20	Britannia....Wed., July 17

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, June 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 15, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, June 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London.......... 80	To London.......... 33
To Paris.......... 90	To Paris.......... 38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

A limited number of second-cabin passengers will be taken at $50, gold, by the CITY OF BRUSSELS, sailing June 22, 2 P. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia..Wed'sday, June 12	Algeria....Sat'day, June 15
Java....Wed'sday, June 19	Parthia....Sat'day, June 22
China..Wed'sday, June 26	Calabria...Sat'day, June 29
Russia..Wed'sday, July 3	Abyssinia..Sat'day, July 6
Cuba....Wed'sday, July 10	Batavia....Sat'day, July 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......June 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......June 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..July 3, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.July 10, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........July 17, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LEMAIRE....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN...Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG..Wed'sday, June 26, at 9:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, June 19, at 2:30 P. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY June 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER..........June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., June 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., July 9

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, June 20.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, (via Nassau,) June 27.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco June 15, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

North Atlantic Express Co.

INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK; NO. 104 SOUTH 12TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA; CENTRAL EUROPEAN OFFICE, NO. 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

OFFICES AND AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE. Merchandise, Money, Bonds, Jewelry, Samples, Personal Effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch. S. D. JONES, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK-SLIP, PIER NO. 24, for
HARLEM AND ASTORIA,

Landing at 11th, 109th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 6 P. M.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 11, 7:00 A. M.	Monday, June 10, 7:30 A. M.
Wednes., June 12, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 11, 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, June 13, 8:00 A. M.	Wednes., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, June 14, 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, June 13, 12:00 M.
Saturday, June 15, 10:00 A. M.	Friday, June 14, 1:00 P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 10:00 A. M.	Saturday, June 15, 2:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN as Trustee, &c. and another against THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order of this Court entered in the above entitled action on the 4th day of June, 1872, notice is hereby given to all holders of the mortgage bonds, dated May 28, 1863, and of the accompanying coupons of the Staten Island Railroad Company secured by the first and supplementary mortgages of said Company to Adolphus F. Ockershausen, trustee, to appear before me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 257 Broadway in the City of New-York, on Thursday the 20th day of June, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, and to produce said bonds and coupons for the purpose of enabling me to ascertain and report the names of the holders thereof, and of the amount due thereon to each of said holders for principal and interest.—New-York, June 6, 1872.

JOSEPH BELL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW York.—JOSEPH P. BRANDY NOYES, H. W. Reynolds and Bedford Clime, plaintiffs, against MICHAEL B. MANNING, defendant.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-nine dollars, with interest, from the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 30, 1872.

L. W. RUSSELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1872.

my14-law6wTu* L. W. RUSSELL, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables.

Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

INSURANCE.

Assets April 1, 1872.

$537,624 00.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF
NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 153 BROADWAY.

Capital - - - - - - $300,000
Surplus, April 1, 1872, - - 237,624

THIS COMPANY INSURES BUILDINGS, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other insurable property, on the most favorable terms; offers good security to its policy-holders, having since its organization (April 12, 1852,) paid in losses over

$2,000,000.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.
Branch Office, No. 15 Whitehall-st.
A. C. HOOGLAND, Manager.

THE OLD BROOKLYN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL..........$153,000 00
NET SURPLUS..........220,297 30
TOTAL ASSETS..........$373,297 30

OFFICES:
NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
NO. 32 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

At an election held on the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

F. P. FURNALD,	J. J. VANDERBILT,
F. A. PALMER,	GEORGE N. PLATT,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
JAS. B. BLOSSOM,	BENJ. M. STILLWELL,
TUNIS C. BERGEN,	CHARLES CURTIS,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,
JOSEPH RUDD,	JERE. V. SPADER,
JOHN HALSTEAD.	

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, TUNIS C. BERGEN was unanimously elected President in place of FRANCIS P. FURNALD, who declined a re-election. Mr. CHARLES BURKHALTER was unanimously re-elected Vice-President, and GEORGE K. BRAND appointed Secretary.

84TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF TEN (10) PER CENT.

has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next, out of the profits of the last six months.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Board have received with unfeigned regret the announcement from Mr. Francis P. Furnald of his determination to retire from the office of President of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, and declining to be a candidate for re-election to that office.

That, while thus severing his connection with the Company as its President, it is gratifying to the Board to know the Company will still have the benefit of his advice and association as a member of the Board of Directors.

That the highest eulogy which can be pronounced upon the management of the affairs of the Company during the administration of the retiring President is to be found in a comparison of the condition of the Company, its property and effects as they existed ten years ago, when he accepted the office of President, and, when counting at their full face all its assets, the Company showed a surplus of only about a hundred thousand dollars, and the flattering exhibit this day made, showing that after payment during these ten years of unparalleled losses, the Company now has a clear surplus of over TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which, with its entire capital, is invested in United States 5-20 Bonds and other first-class securities, and with no outstanding unsettled claims against the Company, and then after paying to its stockholders during all these years regular HALF-YEARLY DIVIDENDS (of TEN PER CENT. upon its stock amounting to TWO HUNDRED PER CENT. upon its capital; therefore,

Resolved, That the comparative statement this day presented to the Board be entered at large upon its minutes, together with this preamble and resolutions, as an evidence of the grateful recognition by this Board of the skill, ability and fidelity with which the affairs of the Company have been conducted by Mr. Furnald during his administration, and which have conduced in an eminent degree to place the Company in its present position of strength and credit.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed and authenticated, be presented to Mr. Furnald, and that the same be published.

GEO. K. BRAND, Secretary.

Dated JUNE 10, 1872.

Phenix Insurance Co.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

ONE OF THE LEADING COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
SAFE AND RELIABLE.

Cash Capital, - - - - - - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - - - - - - 850,000

Assets, - - - - - - - - - - $1,850,000

Insures property against loss by fire throughout the country; also transacts an Ocean Marine and Inland and Transportation business on the most favorable terms.

OFFICES IN BROOKLYN:
PHENIX BUILDING, 12 and 14 COURT-ST., W. D.
NO. 98 BROADWAY, EASTERN DISTRICT.
Office in the City of New-York, No. 173 Broadway.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
WILLIAM R. CROWELL, Sec'y Mar. Dep't.
DANIEL F. FERNALD, Sec'y Brooklyn Dep't.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Vice-President.

IN THE MATTER OF THE RECEIVERship of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, has declared a Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent. payable out of the assets of said Company, and will pay the same on demand upon the amount of adjusted claims against said Company, at the office of the Receiver, No. 1 Pine-st., in the City of New-York. RICHARD L. FRANKLIN,
Receiver of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $949,000,

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, June 11, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to-wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK, authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1900, $200,000.

ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK, authorized by chapter 56, as amended by chapter 326, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, $137,000.

CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK, authorized by chapter 290, Laws of 1871, payable in thirty years, $200,000.

CROTON WATER MAIN STOCK, authorized by chapter 213, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900, $250,000.

WATER STOCK OF 1870, authorized by chapter 383, section 6, Laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $162,000.

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals will state the amount of Stocks desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 4, 1872.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTER-MASTER,
FIRST QUARTER-MASTER DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 24, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M., July 6, 1872, for the erection at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of a frame, one (1) story and Mansard roof building, 43x32 feet, with an extension 26x12 feet 6 inches, to be used as officers' quarters.

All the required material and labor to be furnished by the contractor.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

The proposals must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two (2) responsible parties for the execution and fulfillment of contract, if awarded, and should be indorsed "Proposals for quarters at Fort Wadsworth," and addressed to the undersigned, of whom any further information may be obtained, if desired. R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quarter-master United States Army.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1872.

TO IRON-ROOF BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon of the 14th day of June inst., for the construction and erection of a GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOF in this yard, 50x80 feet, and 26x20 feet. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Civil Engineer in the yard, where all necessary explanations and information relating thereto can be obtained.

Envelopes containing bids must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Building Roof," and be left at this office before the hour above named.

Parties whose proposal may be accepted must be prepared to enter into a contract, with sufficient surety on the following day, for the execution of the work within sixty days. S. C. ROWAN,
Vice-Admiral commanding Station.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAMILIES leaving their homes for the Summer can procure STORAGE for Silver Plate, Shawls, Laces, &c., at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO., corner 3d-av. & 7th-st., opp. Cooper Institute.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE will be open from June 1 to Oct. 1. This favorite Summer resort is situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from the village of Catskill, and is accessible by the BEST MOUNTAIN ROAD in the country. The house has an elevation of 3,000 FEET above the Hudson River, and commands a view extending over about 10,000 SQUARE MILES, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. It is justly celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere and delightful temperature, which is at all times FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DEGREES LOWER than that of New-York City.

There is a regular line of stages and carriages connecting it with the village. Visitors will please inquire for the agent, who will be in attendance at the station and landing on the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

Terms, $4 per day or $21 per week for June, $4 50 per day or $28 per week for July and September, and $5 per day or $31 50 per week for August. For July and August, or August and September, together, the rate will be $28 per week.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON, 1872.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Rooms at reasonable rates. A first-class restaurant attached. Table d'hôte for children and servants. For further information address

L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

COOPER COTTAGE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Opposite the depot, is now open.
FIRST-CLASS BOARD.
Terms, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week.
C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor.

MONTVERT HOTEL,
MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.,

situated among the beautiful hills and mountains of Vermont, will be open on the 1st of June.

This Summer resort is accessible in a few hours by Hudson River Railroad via Poultney, through an inviting country, and possesses the attractions of fine drives, beautiful scenery and the celebrated mineral springs.

Terms and other particulars on application to E. RICKCORDS, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

FENWICK HALL,
New-Saybrook, Conn.

This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats. Reference, C. C. Waite, Brevoort House, 5th-av.

D. A. HOOD, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN,
Foot of Otsego Lake,
New-York.
Fourth season opens June 1, 1872.
Application for rooms may be made until June 1 to
W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel.
After that date to
COLEMAN & MAXWELL,
Proprietors.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This large and elegant hotel, just completed, will open on the 20th June. No pains have been spared in making it as perfect as possible. Gas and water throughout. Scenery the finest in the country. Terms, $20 per week; $4 per day.

L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,

Accommodates 100 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air; no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address

J. F. FOULKE,
STROUDSBURG, PENN.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VERMONT.—Franklin House and cottages open June 1. Terms moderate. Address proprietors. Montreal express train from Grand Central Depot through in twelve hours, without change.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J., now open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat.

L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

MIAMOGUE HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, J. SEYMOUR CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 100 feet from the great Peconic Bay; convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting and drives second to no other on the island.

GLEN HAVEN WATER-CURE AND SUMMER RESORT, GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—Head of Lake Skaneateles, fine mountain scenery, excellent soft water, boating and fishing, neat rooms, good table, pleasant home, always open. Terms moderate. Send for circular. R. T. KING, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., **F. H. ORVIS.**—The 8 A. M. train connecting with Albany and Troy steamers arrives at Manchester at 10½ A. M. The 5 P. M. train from Troy reaches Manchester at 7¾ P. M. The 10:40 A. M. Harlem train, from New-York, arrives at Manchester at 7¾ P. M.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address

W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—This delightful Summer resort, one hour from the City, will open June 15, for a season of twelve weeks. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE.

THE OAK GROVE COTTAGES AT Highland Falls, N. Y., one and one-half miles from West Point, and near Cozzens' Landing, will be open June 10, for the accommodation of those desiring board for the Summer. Address ROBERT DONALD, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open; two cottages to let; examination at the Military Academy has commenced.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open June 20; board $3 per day. JAMES LAIRD, Proprietor.

PEABODY HOUSE—YONKERS, ON THE Hudson; now open for permanent and transient guests.

RUSKS' SUMMER RESORT—SITUated among the Catskills, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. JAMES RUSKS, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

MANSION HOUSE OPENS JUNE 1. ADdress S. LAIRD, Proprietor, Long Branch, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto. That the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1872, to the 1st day of July, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The list above referred to includes the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, in great varieties; cheapest in City. Designs on application.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.

Purchasers and dealers are invited to examine the immense stock of CARRIAGES, consisting of all styles and grades of workmanship, on premises, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, extending through to Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st., being the LARGEST CARRIAGE WAREROOMS in the United States, and having the most general assortment, and all at REASONABLE PRICES.

All styles HARNESS always on hand; several slightly soiled and second-hand Carriages trade taken in exchange and left by parties having no further use for them; old Carriages taken in exchange.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION,
Office, No. 638 Broadway.

"THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT," FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Has been used by the leading breeders in England and Scotland for ten years, with great success. The largest contractors and owners of horses in the principal cities of Europe, feed with it as the BEST AND CHEAPEST CATTLE FOOD IN THE WORLD.

Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the

NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY,
EVERETT HOUSE, 4th-av., New-York.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED for every large city in the United States.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STOCK AT AUCTION.—Will be offered at auction, at Sunshine, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., June 13, five stallions, four geldings and eight fillies, the get of Middletown, out of the favorite blood of the day—Stars, Abdallahs, Black Hawks, &c. Middletown is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his get are rapidly developing into some of the fastest trotting stock of the country, such as Mr. Trimble's Music and others. Sale positively without reserve. Circulars furnished on application. D. B. IRWIN, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST LADY OR CHILdren's pony in the State; warranted sound and kind in all harness; without fault or blemish; will stand by the steam cars, and afraid of nothing. Also basket phaeton and harness, used but a short time; will sell at a reasonable price. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF CARriage-horses, seven years old, 16½ hands high, bright bays, perfectly sound and kind, and very fine; one Monmouth Eclipse, the other North Star; to be seen at Israel's stable, corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of I. W. FIELDER, owner, No. 847 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FINE PHAETON MADE BY Corbett & Scharch, but little used can be seen at the private stable, No. 147 East 40th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.; also the stable to let.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A PARlor and bedroom, with board; and a single room well furnished; bath, &c.; also a physician's office with reception-room furnished; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 West 36th-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent an elegant second-floor, newly furnished; private bath; front piazza, and elegantly frescoed; also, a large, newly-furnished front room, third floor, with or without board, to desirable parties, or gentlemen whose families are absent; highest references.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.—Elegant rooms, with good table and attendance at greatly reduced rates, during Summer months, to families and single gentlemen; transient, $3 per day; lodgings, $1 per day; full board, $25 to $40 per week for gentleman and wife.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large and well-furnished house, not far from South Ferry, Brooklyn, having more room than they require, would accommodate two gentlemen. Parties desiring an unusually pleasant home may address B. O. A., Box No. 1,575 New-York Post-office.

PARTIES DESIRING HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor on second floor for the Summer or year, in first-class location, with private table, (also rooms for gentlemen,) address L. L., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

STURTEVANT HOUSE—AMERICAN PLAN, $3 50 PER DAY; GREAT HOTEL CENTRE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; elevators and all modern improvements.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—A few well-furnished rooms to let in a private French family; good table and moderate charges; reference required.

A FURNISHED ROOM, ON SECOND floor of house No. 98 West 11th-st.; southern exposure, large closets, &c.; very pleasant; to let to one or two gentlemen; family private.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with private bath-rooms attached, to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 13 WEST 9TH-ST.—TO LET—TWO fine large rooms, elegantly furnished, and suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Family first class and terms moderate.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family, occupying first-class house, offer to let, with good board, back parlor; other rooms, en suite or singly, at summer prices.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor; also, a third-story and other rooms to families, or single gentlemen; table d'hôte at 6; private table if desired.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, richly furnished, Axminster and Brussels carpets, with or without board; references required; very desirable. At No. 23 Clinton-place.

NO. 214 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—Nicely-furnished front room, with good board; $14 for two; comforts of home with an American family; location pleasant; reference required.

NO. 315 WEST 27TH-ST—FURNISHED rooms to let with board for single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated, also; house has all modern improvements.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor; would suit two gentlemen or man and wife. Apply to DRESS-MAKER, No. 7 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

NO. 12 EAST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on first and second floors, with or without private table, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without board, for the Summer, or arrangements made for the year.

WORTH HOUSE,

No. 202 5th-av., looking on Madison-square; suites of apartments; private table and attendance only.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED suite of front rooms on second floor; also other rooms, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.; references.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST., WITH BOARD.—Two front rooms; also, single room; Summer prices.

NO. 42 EAST 10TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR to let, furnished, with board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NICE COMFORTABLE FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; bath, &c.; very desirable location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE PLEASant rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices; transient parties taken; references.

NO. 117 EAST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, near Union-square.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, with first-class board, at Summer prices, to gentlemen or families. Apply at No. 156 West 23d-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, NEWLY-FURnished apartments; modern conveniences. No. 35 West 10th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a desirable second floor. Apply at No. 118 West 43d-st. Location excellent.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—VERY desirable rooms, with board, on moderate terms.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
SPRING RACES, 1872.

The Spring meeting will be held at Jerome Park on the following days in June:

SATURDAY, 1ST,
WEDNESDAY, 5TH,
SATURDAY, 8TH,
TUESDAY, 11TH,
THURSDAY 13TH,
SATURDAY, 15TH.

First race, each day, promptly at 3 o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

JEROME PARK RACES.

June 1, 5, 8, 11, 13 and 15.

Special trains to above races will leave Grand Central Depot each race day at 1½ and 2 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies. Fare for round trip, 40 cents. Fourth-av. City cars run direct to depot. I. C. BUCKHOUT,
Superintendent.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,

With water-cooler, is the best meat and ice preserver in the world. Send for book.

A. M. LESLEY, 224 WEST 23D-ST.
REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH! ENGLISH!!

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
OPERA! 23d-st. and 6th-av. OPERA!

W. W. SEGUIN & CO..........Lessees and Managers
W. T. ELLIOTT..........Business Manager

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
IL TROVATORE.

With the following favorite artists in the cast:
Miss EMMA HOWSON, Mr. BROOKHOUSE
Miss SCHOFIELD, BOWLER,
Mr. HENRI DRAYTON, Mr. ARTHUR HOWELL.
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN.

Supported by a carefully selected orchestra and chorus.

Mr. ANTHONY REIFF, Jr......Musical Conductor
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MARTHA.
In active rehearsal—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; secured at No. 114 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 751 Broadway, and Opera-house.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
NO. 514 BROADWAY.

JOSH HART..........Lessee and Manager

Second week and marked success of the great sensation,

CHICAGO.
BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE FIRE.
A panorama, diorama and drama,
introducing,
Mr. CHAS. E. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. J. Z. LITTLE. Mr. HARRY HATIO,
Miss LIZZIE MADDERN, and the CHILD WONDER, little MINNIE MADDERN, Miss NELLIE SANDFORD, and others in the cast.
CHICAGO! CHICAGO! CHICAGO!
The great fire scene. Arrival of the train.
The locomotive in full motion.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
OPENING WEEK,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11,
THE ORIGINAL
GEORGIA MINSTRELS,
The only GENUINE BAND of NEGRO MINSTRELS in the WORLD.
Returned from a TRIUMPHANT TOUR of ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
OF THE SEASON AND OF
ARTICLE 47.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, LAST MATINEE AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON AND OF ARTICLE 47.

BILLIARD ENTERTAINMENT.

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 3 P. M., at Cyrille Dion's fine billiard parlors, No. 243 Broadway, by the renowned experts, Daly, Dion, Daniels, and Goldthwaite.

THE ANNUAL STRAWBERRY FEStival of the Sabbath-school connected with the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be held TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 11 and 12, 1872. Tickets 50 cents each.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—REV. GEO. C. NEEDHAM will lecture on *The Jewish Tabernacle*, with diagrams, in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 P. M. All invited.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer GEN. SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day from June 11, as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M. Leaves Coney Island for New-York, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. Extra trip 4 P. M. and 7 P. M.

N. B.—The extra trips will commence on and after June 29.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW FAMILIES WILLING TO PAY A fair price, may find superior accommodations among the mountains of Pennsylvania, three miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and a half from Stroudsburg, very elevated, splendid views, air bracing, table good and substantial, milk, vegetables, fruit, &c., from the farm. Address H. A. M., Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Penn., Post-office Box No. 189.

A PLACE THAT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.—Boarders wanted; large airy rooms, plenty of shade, good accommodations for horses, via Hudson River Railroad to New-Hamburg. Address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y., or apply to F. T. HOPKINS, No. 31 Water-st., New-York City.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY from June 15, not over five hours by rail, for two adults, two children under six years, and nurse; three rooms required, good table, fine grounds and shade; best of references given and required. Address immediately, stating terms, accommodations, and references, Box No. 5,534 New-York Post-office.

FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE—One of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; rooms large and airy; grounds ample; abundance of fruit and vegetables; carriages connected with the house. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Three large, handsomely furnished rooms, and four smaller rooms to rent in a first-class, select boarding-house, very pleasantly located, in Elizabeth, N. J. References required. Address Box No. 393 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED, at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—one large room and one single room to let with board in a private family; location pleasant and near the depot. Address Box No. 112 Post-office, Englewood, N. J.

A FAMILY OF FOUR TO EIGHT persons can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at Greenfield, Conn., fifty miles by New-Haven Railroad. Address GREENFIELD HILL, Post-office Box No. 1.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family; grounds ample, well shaded, extending to the river. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or J. ANGEVINE, Bank of Republic, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, healthy climate, fine scenery; two and a half hours from New-York. Address G. B. B., Lock-box No. 47, Danbury, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FARM HOUSE, one mile from depot on Harlem Railroad, one hour and a half from City. Address B., Box 10 Bedford Station, Westchester County.

A LADY HAVING A BEAUTIFUL COTtage, with large, airy rooms, at Cornwall, N. Y., will take a few boarders who value quiet and comfort. Inquire at No. 129 East 10th-st., City.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THE ONLY RAILROAD ON LONG ISLAND running direct to
ROCKAWAY BEACH.

On and after MONDAY, May 27, trains leave New York via Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, as follows:

8 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue, connecting with stage for Belleport and Fire Place, and boat for Fire Island.
10 A. M.—Accommodation for Islip.
1 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue, connecting with stage for Belleport and Fire Place, and boat for Fire Island, through to South Oyster Bay, without stop, reaching Babylon at 5:10 P. M.
4 P. M.—Express for Rockaway and Merrick.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Merrick.

All trains except the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., connect at Valley Stream with train for Hempstead and Rockaway. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Rockaway Beach Road to the Sea Side House.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 3, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

7.30 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Albany and Troy Express.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. The 6 and 8 P. M. trains run on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as per small time tables.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
Boucicault's powerful drama,
THE LONG STRIKE,
produced with all the SCENIC EFFECTS and its
ORIGINAL CAST,
THE MASTER'S ULTIMATUM.
THE MESSAGE BY THE SEA.
THE MISSING WITNESS.
"A drama of immense emotional power."—*Herald*.
"The most exciting drama ever written."—*Times*.
"Unrivaled for stirring action."—*World*.
"Full of action and of human interest."—*Tribune*.

THE LONG STRIKE can only be played for a short time, owing to the necessity for the
PRODUCTION OF NOVELTIES.
In rehearsal, Watts Phillips' great drama,
ON THE JURY,
which will be presented with AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST and with NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADAMS

MR. EDWIN BOOTH, Proprietor and Manager.
Fourth week of the popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
AND LAST NIGHTS OF
ENOCH ARDEN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
A FAREWELL MATINEE PERFORMANCE
on WEDNESDAY next, June 12, at 1½,
will be extended by Mr. BOOTH to
the Veteran Actor,
Mr. D. C. ANDERSON,
AS A TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT,
in view of his retirement from this theatre and the profession he has graced for over forty years. For this occasion
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will make his reappearance in the comedy of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
The entertainment concluding with
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
as ENOCH ARDEN,
in the fourth act of that play.
Seats secured at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK,
AND GREAT SUCCESS
OF
MRS. JAMES A. OATES,
IN FORTUNIO.

NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK,
NEW BALLET.

PROF. FABER'S MARVELOUS TALKING-MACHINE,
which speaks any language, laughs and sings.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES
OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MONDAY EVENING, June 10—999th time.
TUESDAY—Afternoon at 2, Evening at 8.
Two performances for the
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. G. L. FOX,
who will appear as Wormwood in the LOTTERY TICKET, and for the 1001st and last time as Humpty Dumpty.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

POSITIVELY LAST TIMES.

THIS EVENING AT 8.	TODAY AT 2.
Last nights of JOHNNY THOMPSON in his new Drama entitled OUR COLORED BROTHER. New songs, dances, &c.	Watts Phillips' Drama of MAUD'S PERIL. T. W. KEENE, JENNY CARROLL, and full company. To conclude with farce Mrs. Green's Lovers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor..........J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the Box-office of the Central Park Garden.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE GREAT BAND OF THE WORLD.
Pronounced by Press and public superior to all.
Open every night. Matinées Thursday only.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, &C.

JANES & KIRTLAND.

Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

FOUNTAINS, VASES
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Of every description at wholesale and retail.

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ROOF CRESTINGS, GATES, GATE POSTS AND FENCING.
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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 22d day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE RAPHAEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Third District, of New-York—Comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and of special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873. The special taxes are due from rectifiers, and all dealers in, and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, ales, wines and liquors. All of the above-named taxes have become due, and are payable at my office, No. 9, 7th-st., where I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same, daily, Sundays excepted, from the date hereof until the 20th day of June, 1872, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All persons who shall fail to pay the assessments returned against them, according to the lists within the time specified in this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. JOHN McHARG, Collector.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER HARTHILL, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 5th day of January, A. D. 1872, Joseph W. Corlies, assignee of said bankrupt, has conveyed and assigned all the estate and effects of the said bankrupt whatsoever to Frederick Loeser and John Crompton, as trustees, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said Alexander Harthill, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1872.

FREDERICK LOESER, } Trustees.
JOHN CROMPTON, }

je4-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE SCHENCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale: The undersigned, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 20, 1872, by Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., auctioneers, at Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following-described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, that is to say—the entire stock of hosiery, gloves, and men's furnishing goods.

BERNARD CASSERLY,
Assignee of the estate of George Schench.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Jackson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Moses B. Maclay, counselor at law, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 4th day of January, 1872.

JAMES DAVIS, JR., } Executors, &c.
MARY ELIZABETH JACKSON. }

ja9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 94 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1872. J. A. ROOSEVELT,
Executor.

f20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABNER L. ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 23 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1872.

RICHARD PATRICK, } Executors.
HORACE S. ELY, }

f13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DENHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1872. SAMUEL F. JAYNE,
Executor.

f8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John S. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Genesee-st., in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated Utica, the 11th day of March, 1872.

WARD HUNT, JR.,
mh12-law6mTu Executor of John S. Hunt, dec'd.

FREELAND, A. M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. M. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 438 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1872. SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.

my14-law6mTu*

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN HAWKINS.

Statement of the Late Member from the Eleventh District.

Comprehensive Review of the Proceedings of the Last Legislature—Mr. Hawkins' Defense Against Adverse Criticism.

Mr. RUSH C. HAWKINS has printed the following address to his constituents of the Eleventh Assembly District:

When, by your votes, you elected me to represent you in the Assembly, you had a right to expect that I would faithfully perform my duty as your representative until the end of the session. In accepting your election I, tacitly at least, submitted to your conditions. For 120 days I was in constant attendance, never missing a session and seldom a vote. I should have remained until the close, if I had not, after careful deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that my longer remaining a member would not result in anything which could be of the slightest benefit to you or the people of the State.

It is possible that, in offering my resignation, I made an error of judgment; but I felt, at the time when I tendered it, that, by so doing, I was performing an important duty to the people of the State. I wished to call their attention to the acts of their representatives in such an emphatic and decided manner that the transactions in which they were engaged could not be longer overlooked. How far I succeeded in accomplishing that object I must leave others to judge—upon that subject I cannot even venture an opinion.

In common with the people of this City, I made the original mistake in supposing that the last would be a Reform Legislature. The majority of the Senate and Assembly were as thoroughly partisan as any similar bodies ever assembled at Albany, and, as others in the past have done and will continue to do in the future, it legislated in the interest of party rather than for the good of the whole people. It is perhaps not generally known that very few acts of a public nature are ever considered upon their merits; but nearly all of them are voted for or against solely with reference to party advantage or disadvantage. This is a well-established custom which has obtained for many years and will continue for a long time to come, unless, by some unhoped-for series of events, we can elect a fit set of men for the proper exercise of the law-making power.

Whatever influence I possessed was used in trying to accomplish consistent, conservative, and correct legislation, which would result in the interests of the people and good government generally. In these attempts I was laughed at and ridiculed. Of course I soon ascertained that, with such intentions, I was in the wrong place—that legislation, instead of reformation, meant only spoliation. And any one who attempted to stem the current of vicious legislation was called impolitic and impracticable by his friends and a meddlesome fool by his enemies. After my resignation, the correspondent of the DAILY TIMES paid me the left-handed compliment (in his estimation) of saying that I was honest, but had not exercised the least influence on the floor of the Assembly. This statement I accept as high praise. If, on the contrary, he had stated that I had exercised any influence with a majority of the members, I would have sufficient cause to doubt my own integrity.

The private "*jobs*," or what are known as "*fixed*" bills, are the feasts upon which the legislative vultures gorge. These are generally leveled against the tax-payers of the City of New-York. A worthless set of scamps get up a bill for a city railroad, under, upon, or above the surface of the streets, and, with money enough to pay their board bills, go to Albany, and commence their operations. I have been informed that when the first city railroads were incorporated, the purchased votes were paid for in stocks; now, moneyed parties are generally mustered in, after a bill shows some chances of success, and cash paid, instead of stock. These corporations have been the cause of a great deal of the corruption which has taken place during the past ten or fifteen years, and the reason is, that these franchises are exceedingly valuable—much more so than people are generally aware of.

There is another family of corporations very much in favor with several of the last Legislatures. They came into existence at the same time with the Tammany savings banks. I allude to the mortgage, loan, trust, warehouse and contracting companies. Sometimes one corporation will combine the main features of all these. They are generally organized by a totally irresponsible and worthless set of incorporators, who are, by their act of incorporation, authorized to do millions of business upon little or no capital. These bills are generally introduced without the clause which makes the stockholders personally liable. They are little private "*jobs*," in which some member has a large personal interest. He will argue with you that you must let it pass, or, if you do not, he will spoil your little "*job*" when it comes up for consideration. Every wise and well-regulated member is supposed to have an interest in some *little bill*, out of which he is to make his Winter's expenses. The growing tendency to create irresponsible corporations is one of the worst evils of modern legislation. It will some day disrupt and overturn secure financial relations, and bring disgrace upon the commercial fame of the whole country.

From my limited experience, I have been led to believe that legislation in this State is, in the main, for the accomplishment of one of three results:

First—To keep one set of incompetent and untrustworthy political hacks in office.

Second—To turn them out, for the purpose of putting in their places another set, of another political stripe, quite as worthless and incompetent.

Third—To enact, in the interest of corporations or individuals who are able and willing to pay for legislative votes, laws which will allow them to take property from individuals or communities without returning any equivalent for it.

Laws for the protection of personal or property rights are never seriously thought of or carefully considered, and seldom enacted. When the session of 1872 commenced, some of the New-York City members went to work in earnest, and introduced quite a number of bills in the interest of reform in the affairs of City Government; but, up to the time of my resignation, (April 23,) not more than one or two of these bills had become a law. The first day of the organization I introduced, and had referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, a memorial for investigation into previous legislative conduct of *Hon.* THOMAS C. FIELDS. So far as I am aware, no investigation was ever made, nor was any report submitted for the consideration of the Assembly. The charge against this member, which I desired to have investigated, related to a transaction which occurred while he was a member in 1869, when he procured the passage of an act which enabled him to take from the pockets of the tax-payers of this City the insignificant sum of $522,000, one-half of which went into his own pockets. This amount was collected to pay so-called claims which had been assigned to FIELDS by some of the members of the old volunteer Fire Department. If the testimony which has been printed in the case now pending against him is true, this is one of the most impudent and barefaced swindles ever perpetrated upon a community.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 429

was drawn by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR and introduced by Mr. TWOMBLY about the tenth day of the session. It provided for the removal of HALL, O'GORMAN, FIELDS, and others. It remained in the possession of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities for about two months and a half. During that time I made repeated efforts to have it reported favorably. I finally succeeded in getting it before the Committee of the Whole, where it was called three times without being moved by the member who introduced it, and who, according to Assembly custom, should have been its mover. I presume there were weighty and important political reasons of a trading or party nature for thus allowing this most desirable act to be entombed beyond the hope of resurrection.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 323,

understood to have been drawn by Mr. NILES and reported by the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for one of mine which I had introduced and caused to be referred to that Committee. Under the provisions of section 3 of an act of 1869, the present Sheriff claims from the City of New-York $77,310 50, for what is known as commitment fees for the year 1871. I am informed that for this large amount not one iota of service of any kind is performed. The Sheriff does not make the arrests, nor does he have anything to do for or with the parties arrested. My bill was for the modification of the act in several other material particulars and the repeal of section 3. It was referred to that Tomb of the Capulets, where it slumbered for many weeks, and was finally consigned to its eternal rest by being reported adversely, and in its place and stead this substitute, which left the law substantially as it was, and which did not propose to interfere in the least with the section which presents the Sheriff *annually* with *seventy* or *eighty thousand dollars* for doing exactly nothing. I presume it is unnecessary for me to state that I made repeated efforts to have my bill reported. Mr. NILES never explained to me why mine was suppressed and his bill reported favorably.

This Committee had before it several bills relating to the Police Justices Courts of this City. To my knowledge, several of the members of the New-York delegation made many efforts to have them acted upon and reported to the Assembly; but up to the time of my resignation had not succeeded. There is a belief existing in the minds of the community that some of these Justices are the political allies and protectors of many of the criminals who are brought before them for trial, and that we are indebted to them for much of the crime which is committed in our midst. No reasonable person can doubt the great and immediate necessity for their removal, and yet we could not induce the "*Judiciary Committee of a Reform Legislature*" to consent that they should be disturbed. Of course, there must have been some weighty consideration for allowing these rascals to remain in offices which they disgrace—pests and curses to the community in which they are allowed to exist.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 751,

introduced by Mr. MACKAY. In 1869 the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution which, as I am informed, fixed the salaries of the Recorder and City Judge at $15,000 per annum each. Besides this amount, each claims and receives $2,000 additional as office rent. The Recorder also gets $2,000 more for supposed services as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission and Board of Revision. It will be observed that each of these local officials receives more than double the pay of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The claims for salaries, resting upon a resolution of a Tammany Board of Supervisors, or an act of the Legislature of 1869, one or both, the present Controller refused to recognize. Under the pretense of compelling these officers to hold more terms of Court, this bill was introduced, which contains a section legalizing the action of the Supervisors and compelling the payment of these outrageous salaries. I made my usual attempt to have it amended so as to fix the salaries in the future at $8,000 per year, leaving the settlement of claims for past services in the hands of the Courts and Controller, and, as usual, failed. It passed nearly as introduced, ordering the payment of all the disputed amounts and fixing future salaries at $15,000 per year. To my mind this is very large pay for the commodity furnished and services performed. There are many sensible people who believe we could do as well or better at one-half the price.

SENATE BILL NO. 191,

introduced by Mr. BENEDICT. In 1869 an act was passed incorporating a horse-railroad swindle which was to absorb Twenty-third-street. It was generally understood that this was a Tammany fraud in the interest of the Erie Railway Ring and their Twenty-third-street Ferry. The franchise was sold at auction to a party who did not comply with the conditions of sale, and the Controller, for that or some other reason, refused to consummate it. So the matter stood until several weeks after the "*Reform Legislature*" had assembled, when this bill was introduced, which compels the Controller to complete the sale. The owners of the property along Twenty-third-street made many efforts to obtain a hearing before the Railroad Committee, but in every attempt made a most discouraging failure. The lobby held the Committee and a majority of the Assembly firmly in hand, and the logic of the "*Third House*" was more potent than any equitable rights which could be urged by Mr. DAVID DOWS and many others of equal respectability, whose property was about to be injured for the benefit of a ring. The bill passed both Houses by a large vote, and has been signed by our constitution-smitten Governor. If the purchaser of this franchise had acquired any rights, the Courts were open to him, and to them he should have applied for relief. But the "*Reform Legislature*" was considered more reliable, and, I presume, less expensive. In other words, it was cheaper to have the exact kind of a law enacted than it would be to have an existing one adjudicated upon. The parties interested having made up their minds to pursue this course, it did not take long for the "*Third House*" to convince the rural members that it was their duty to complete a "*job*" which a Tammany Legislature had left unfinished.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 376,

introduced by Mr. TWOMBLY. This was a bill giving the *Directors* of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company the power to take the surplus money of the corporation—belonging to *stockholders*—and without consent of the latter to go into open market and purchase their own stock. This was to be done under the plausible pretense of an earnest desire on the part of the directors to reduce the amount of capital. From the first I regarded it as a bill in the interest of stock-jobbing, bad in its provisions, uncommercial as a matter of usage, pernicious as an example and unwarrantable legally. I opposed it in the Committee of the Whole, and had only seven members with me. About sixty hours afterward, when it came up for a third reading, it was defeated by an overwhelming vote. A most singular and unaccountable change had taken place in the minds of sixty or seventy of the members. A day before the defeat, one of the knowing members advised me to stick to my opposition, as he knew the bill would be defeated. I afterward learned to my satisfaction that JAY GOULD, who was "long" or "short" of the stock, arranged with the chief of the Third House—A. D. BARBER—for the defeat of which I had the honor to be the acknowledged champion. Another bill, accomplishing the same object as the original, has since passed both houses and become a law, from which circumstance I am led to infer that Mr. GOULD graciously consented to its passage.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 729,

introduced by me, as a substitute for a Senate bill. One of the worst swindles upon the City of New-York was that of the subsidized newspapers for Corporation and County advertising. During thirty-two months and sixteen days ending Sept. 16, 1871, ninety newspapers received for pretended advertising $2,703,308 48, and there is still due on this account from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000. Out of the amount thus far paid, the *Evening Transcript* (TWEED & CO.) have received $535,338; the *Star* Publishing Company, and *Evening Star*, supposed to be owned by JOSEPH HOWARD, members of the Ring, and others, $247,698 09, and the New-York *Daily News*, owned by BENJAMIN WOOD, $309,386 32. When the unpaid claims for the balances due were presented to the present Controller, he refused to pay them. The newspaper men then prepared an act to be passed by the "*Reform Legislature*," which would compel their payment within thirty days from its passage. It was introduced in the Senate and passed without question or opposition. It then came to the Assembly and was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. With the consent of the other members of this Committee, I struck out the only important Senate clause and inserted the following:

> "And also within ninety days after the passage of this act, audit, allow, and pay such amounts as he may ascertain to be justly and equitably due to the proprietors of the newspapers in the City and County of New-York (proprietors of the *Transcript* Association, the New-York *Daily Transcript*, the *Star* Publishing Company, the *Star* newspaper, and the *Daily News* excepted,) for all City and County advertising done previous to the 1st day of January, 1872."

Under this provision the City Treasury would have been amply protected and the most notorious of the Ring papers left to enforce their claims through the Courts. The newspaper lobby objected to my amendment—had the bill referred to the Subcommittee of the Whole—that Committee appointed from themselves a *subcommittee of three* to hear the Third House—arguments against my amendment. This little arrangement resulted in my amendment being stricken out, and the bill being reported back to the Assembly as it came from the Senate. It has become a law, and, under its provisions, the Controller will doubtless be compelled to pay the whole of the balances claimed to be due, not one-twentieth part of which was honestly earned or ought to be paid.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 117,

introduced by me for the purpose of repealing section 10 of chapter 574 of the laws of 1871. This is the section which authorizes the most of the newspaper swindles. Its existence as a law has probably cost the tax-payers $1,500,000, and will cost them at least two-thirds of that amount this year. The act for its repeal passed the Assembly, went to the Senate, was there narcotized for the session, and now helps to fill the same sepulchre with the other measures in the interest of reform in this City.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 938,

introduced by Mr. MACKAY. I was informed that this was a bill to provide for amending a law of 1869, and legalizing certain resolutions of the Supervisors which authorizes payment to the present Sheriff of the sum of $262,000 for some sort of claims which ought not to exist either in fact or in law. The Controller refused to recognize or pay them, and, as usual, the "*Reform Legislature*" was called upon to legalize a wrong in the interest of Tammany and against the tax-payers. From the information which I have been able to obtain, this is one of the worst bills of the session. It passed the Assembly; but whether or not it has become a law I have been unable to ascertain. It ought to have been referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities; but, at the request of the member who introduced it, was referred to the *Judiciary Committee.*

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 627,

introduced by Mr. HAIGHT. This was an act for ridding the community of the present Superintendent of Buildings, who, from testimony which was produced before my Committee, is one of the choicest specimens of a Tammanyite—one who has used his office most efficiently in the way of exacting illegal and exorbitant fees. It revised existing laws relating to the erection of buildings in the City of New-York; was perfected as far as possible by experts while in the hands of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities—reported favorably—referred to the Subcommittee of the Whole, and by that Committee referred to a *subcommittee of three* of their own number, and then the death. No one claimed that the bill was exactly as it ought to be; but it was worthy of being perfected, and, in some form, ought to have been passed. The fact of its being a bill for the abolition of one of the worst and most flagrant abuses no doubt prevented its becoming a law.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 858,

introduced by me for the purpose of reform in Quarantine matters. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation—slumbered for two months—a substitute reported by that Committee, leaving out three-fourths of the sections of the original bill. CARNOCHAN resigned—the Governor performed a flank movement upon the Republican Legislature by appointing a Republican in his place, and he did not care to have either the law or himself disturbed. For the purpose of keeping one man in office, a good law of general importance had to be defeated. *This is statesmanship.*

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 907,

introduced by Mr. JUDD as a substitute for a bill which I had introduced to do away with the present set of Harbor-Masters; also to govern their successors in office. Mine was supposed to be a very good one; at all events it was in the interest of reform, and of course could not be passed. I have heard that over this bill the wire-pullers, political wiseacres and vultures had an immense struggle. They could not agree as to the power which should appoint the new Harbor-Masters. Each set of these patriots wanted some *political or other advantage.* As they could not all be satisfied, the result is the old set of officials remain in office, with their thumb-screws as hard at work as ever upon the mercantile community.

SENATE BILLS NOS. 36 AND 79,

introduced by Senator O'BRIEN, the latter a modification of the former, finally passed after being further amended so as to completely change it, now constitutes chapter 580 of the laws of 1872. If there is any one branch of the art of stealing made easy, which a true son of Tammany understands better than another, it is that which includes opening, grading, paving, repaving, widening and extending streets and constructing sewers. They had become so expert in this subdivision of their art as to be able to throw off contracts by the dozen, by means of which fabulous sums of money would be transferred from the owners of real estate to the bank accounts of the magicians of the Ring. From the item of street openings and extensions, they have managed to collect the sum of $13,980,304 in about three years—probably one-half, at least, went to TWEED and his friends. The amount for paving, repaving and sewers probably amounts to as much more. These assessments have been collected by an unfortunate gentleman named STARKWEATHER, who is father-in-law to our Constitutional Governor. I have seen a printed report showing $550,000 as the result to the father-in-law, in commissions for these collections. Does it pay to be father-in-law to a Governor?

Many of these contracts were found to be void or voidable by reason of non-compliance with legal requirements in making and executing them, consequently collections under them came to a stand-still. As usual, the "*Reform Legislature*" was applied to for relief, and chapter 580 is the result. It is, I believe, a well-known fact that we have been compelled to pay for wood pavement an average of about $5 50 per yard; while, in other cities, from $2 20 to $2 40 is paid. I have been informed that it costs the contractors about $1 75. If this is true, we pay three times the cost. The original bill gave the Controller the right to inquire into the matter of price named in the contract, and, if found exorbitant, to pay only that which would yield a reasonable profit. The law, as it now stands, takes away that right, and appoints three Commissioners, who are permitted to inquire into the question of fraud committed in making the contract. The legal informalities are cured by the first section. It seems to me that nearly all of these contracts were the outgrowths of conspiracies in which all the parties interested in them conspired to rob the people and the City. In every instance the contractors were in criminal collusion with the City authorities. It is doubtful if they could collect one dollar upon these claims in a fair and honest Court. The contractors and rascals of the Ring decided not to take their chances before a jury, but preferred to negotiate with the "*Reform Legislature*," and, as usual, succeeded, as those who pay the taxes will soon learn.

LAWS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INDIGENT VANDERBILT FAMILY.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 797,

introduced by Mr. MOULTON, provides for regulating the use of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Harlem River, for sinking the track used by the several railroads, at an expense to the City of New-York of at least $3,500,000. Section 10 gives to the Harlem Railroad and its subtenants, an equivalent to a fee simple of this avenue forever, or did in the bill as it was originally introduced. When it was first considered in the Committee of the Whole, the first section was read. Mr. WHITBECK then offered an amendment, which was defeated, and the bill progressed. A few days afterward it was again considered in the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading without one section of the bill being read. I am of the opinion that I am safe in asserting that not one member in ten who voted for the bill had ever read one of its sections. From the first, Mr. WHITBECK assumed to lead the opposition, and to him must be awarded the glory of having offered the amendments which were accepted by Mr. HUSTED, the officer who commanded the Vanderbilt Assembly during the passage of this act. Mr. WHITBECK stated that the amendments had been agreed upon and were satisfactory. I have never doubted his sincerity in making this statement. They were perfectly satisfactory to himself, VANDERBILT and the East-side Association; but I doubted his right to speak for the whole people of the City. This gentleman seemed not only willing, but, I thought, rather more than willing, that the tax-payers should be compelled to pay at least one half of the whole expense of sinking the track. None of the amendments offered by him contemplated the payment of the expense by the corporations benefited. Pending the consideration of this in the Assembly, I drew, and had signed by fifteen of the members from New York City, the following protest:

> *Hon Henry Smith, Speaker of the Assembly:*
>
> SIR: We, the undersigned members of Assembly from the City of New-York, protest against the passage of Assembly Bill No. 797, entitled "An act to improve and regulate the use of Fourth avenue in the City of New-York." Our protest is chiefly based upon the following grounds:
>
> 1st. This act, without any compensation being paid to the City of New-York, gives perpetual possession and exclusive use of one of its avenues to a private corporation.
>
> 2d. It also compels the tax-payers of the City of New-York to pay, for the benefit of a private corporation, the sum of at least $3,500,000, which is to be applied by said corporation toward abating a nuisance which has been created and perpetuated by it.

I intended, when the bill came up for a third reading, to make a motion to recommit it to the Railroad Committee for amendment; and upon that motion I should have presented this protest. Although I addressed the Speaker at the same moment, Mr. HUSTED succeeded in being recognized—called the previous question, which cut off all debate, and in a few moments afterward, so far as the Assembly was concerned, this bill became a law. At every stage of the proceedings, while it was under consideration, motions to progress and the previous question were resorted to, and in no instance did these peculiar tactics fail to accomplish the desired result; proving conclusively to my mind, that the matter of the management of the bill must have been prearranged. I should not have objected to the tax-payers contributing to the necessary capital to accomplish this enterprise, if in return they were allowed to participate in the profits. I unhesitatingly assert that this act has no precedent in the history of legislation; and its passage cannot, upon any kind of a plea, be defended. The present occupation and abuse of the use of Fourth-avenue, granted to the Harlem Railroad Company alone, constitutes a legal nuisance. And the corporation or corportions offending should be compelled to abate the nuisance of their own creating at their sole cost, or else they should be ousted from their occupation of the street. Section 10, as originally introduced, was decidedly the worst feature of this most thoroughly infamous bill. It is due to Mr. MOULTON to state that he disclaimed its paternity and resisted its passage.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 610,

introduced by Mr. BENNETT, of Brooklyn, provides for an extension of the Fourth-avenue Road through Chambers-street and other streets, to connect with the Roosevelt-street Ferry.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 525,

introduced by Mr. WHITBECK, provides for several miles of extension of the same road through many of the streets up-town, including Madison-avenue, Avenue A, Eighty-sixth and Ninety-second streets, with a terminus at Astoria Ferry. This, and the bill last referred to, were represented by the gentlemen who introduced them, as being hostile to the Vanderbilt interest, and, as an evidence of that fact, they cited the first line and a half of the first section in each bill, which reads, "The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are hereby authorized and required to extend their tracks," &c. The word "*required*" was pointed to triumphantly as being cruelly hard upon VANDERBILT, some of the "boys thought it was particularly rough on the old man," that his Legislature should *require* him to do anything. Nothing but some unknown spiritual or psychological influence could have made those two fatal lines so exactly alike. One was supposed to have been drawn in Brooklyn and the other somewhere in the vicinity of the head-quarters of the East-side Association—Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Their being so exactly alike is proof positive that the attorneys and officers of the Harlem Road could not have known anything about them. In each there is a provision for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages and amount to be paid to the City for the use of the streets. Of course there is no probability of its being made up of tools of the railroad ring, who would report that the benefits conferred in the way of obstruction to travel, commerce, absorption of streets, &c., &c., would be ample and liberal compensation.

SENATE BILL NO. 420,

introduced by Senator ROBERTSON, by unanimous consent, known as the Vanderbilt Underground or Quick Transit, was a Senate inspiration and offspring. It was introduced before that body in the forenoon, immediately referred to the Railroad Committee, and reported back favorably the same afternoon. This was quick transit indeed. This scheme, as originally introduced, gave CORNELIUS VANDERBILT alone almost anything within the City boundaries which he might desire for his individual aggrandizement. All the parks were placed at his disposal, and several of the most important thoroughfares and streets. With the railroad lobby at its back, it went through the Senate like a whirlwind. When it was before the Assembly Committee on Railroads, I suggested that they ought to report a new map of New-York City, which would exhibit to the people that part of it which the Vanderbilt combination proposed to leave for the use of its citizens. I infer that they acted upon my suggestion, for they afterward reported favorably the bill before them.

At the expense of being considered heterodox and disrespectful toward men and combinations which represent many millions of money, I must say that it is my solemn conviction that the grant of this franchise, of almost incalculable value to a rapacious, overreaching and unscrupulous individual, or a combination controlled by one man, is a most dangerous extension of power, and additional material for the coffin in which our Republic may yet be buried. It seems to me that a power which has so often exhibited its will and ability to purchase the law-making branch of a State Government representing four millions of people, is about as strong as it ought to be. Its wealth and privileges, instead of being extended, ought to be gradually circumscribed and cut down. The system of corrupting Legislatures, which has of late years obtained in New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, is, to a very great extent, attributable to those who control and manage railroad corporations. To-day one of the immediate questions of vital importance before us is, shall the people be governed by *railroad corporations*, or shall the latter be governed by the people.

Besides the City railroad schemes which I have mentioned in detail, there were many others which contemplated taking, in the aggregate, of at least thirty miles of the streets. They were generally for extensions, innocent and unpretending at first glance, but careful examination would disclose that they provided for very valuable franchises. I particularly remember one, introduced by Mr. CAMPBELL, for the extension of the Dry-dock Railroad, which, upon careful reading, developed a scheme for a full-grown cross-town railroad worth at least $500,000. Another, which has become a law, gives the Second-avenue Road valuable extensions, besides two outlets to Broadway. The "Cary Cross Town" was another valuable grant to be given away. I cannot remember one-half of these rascally schemes which the Legislature was called upon to sanction. I must here beg leave to testify to the general willingness on the part of most of the members to accommodate the lobbyists, who, at various times, called upon them for their votes. From my experience, I came to the conclusion that the members of the Legislature in "*Senate and Assembly assembled*" assumed that Manhattan Island was their property, and they had the absolute right to parcel it out to any irresponsible rascal or set of rascals who were willing to pay reasonably for the parcels which they were to receive. When the first of these City Railroad bills was considered in the Committee of the Whole, I argued that the local authorities should decide upon the routes and the compensation which the Corporation should receive for the use of the streets. After these matters had been agreed upon, it would then be right to call upon the Legislature for an act to enable the corporators to build their road. My position was ridiculed and laughed at. I frequently heard suggestions of red flags, mad bulls, &c., and still, alone, I persisted in asserting upon every occasion when I deemed it necessary what I believed to be the true doctrine. It did not in the least signify. The impression made upon the members could be compared to that which a wet sponge would make against a solid granite wall. Upon these matters the majority of the rural members were singularly obtuse. Whenever they voted for a bill to legalize, perpetuate, or perpetrate a swindle upon the City of New-York, they would screen themselves behind their want of knowledge in relation to New-York City affairs. It often occurred to me that their ignorance was singularly methodical, for it generally resulted in their voting according to the desire of the "Third House."

THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

Upon this bill occurred the greatest and most disgraceful squabble of the session. It had hardly been introduced before the army of political leeches began to assemble to oppose it. The slums of the great City poured forth their offensive political contents into the lobbies of the Capitol. The representatives of the *Reform* Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen put in their appearance. The Department of Docks sent their counsel to argue that the present Commission was composed of the only men who could properly administer the affairs of the water front. The members of nearly all the other City Departments were not at all backward in urging their claims for retention. But the great giant of the opposition was the man who, without the knowledge, consent or approval of any of the reform organizations, had come into office through the back door of Tammany Hall, with the consent of TWEED and OAKEY HALL. I refer to the Commissioner of Public Works—the successor to the great leader of the Ring. The control of that office, as managed by TWEED, is one of the chief ends of present political struggles. Immediately before an election, this Department is filled with all the rabble and rampallians which can be fished out of the prisons, hospitals, pauper establishments, cellars and garrets of the City. They are each good for at least one vote. Experts of great sagacity and experience in City politics say that, under *careful* and judicious management, 15,000 or 20,000 votes may be mustered into political service through the agency of this elastic Department. Hence the great importance of securing the friendship of its chief. Without previous fame or notoriety, Mr. VAN NORT suddenly burst forth a luminary of the first magnitude in the political horizon. His brilliancy dazzled the eyes of all office-seeking beholders. The possibility of his future power to make members of the Assembly, members of Congress, State Senators, United States Senators and Governors, became apparent to every ambitious member of either House. But in spite of his and all other opposition, the charter passed the Assembly in a very creditable manner. It was carefully considered and amended in some important particulars, then sent to the Senate and referred to its Committee on the Affairs of Cities. I have always believed that the Commissioner of Public Works captured the Chairman of this Committee, without experiencing in his undertaking any very serious difficulty, and, through the influence of that gentleman, the charter was retained in the possession of his Committee for several weeks, where it was changed to meet the views of many individuals and all of the political factions. This delay also afforded ample time for trading and huckstering between the various political parties and their subdivisions. Upon one idea, however, nearly all the representatives of the several party interests had agreed, and that was, defeat, unless, by its passage, some *political advantage* could be obtained. Political advantage, correctly interpreted, means to fill the chief positions in the most important Departments with pliable hacks of easy political virtue, who will run them with sole reference to the advantage of the party which appoints them. A man who is potent in bringing about this result, is all-powerful and great in New-York political circles. If he is ambitious, he is generally rewarded—he may become a Governor, or a United States Senator. But to return to the charter. That unfortunate document, which had consumed so many months of time in its preparation, was kicked about from one House to the other, and finally passed without the Senate amendments, substantially as it first left the Assembly. Then delivered over to the tender mercies of a conscientious Governor, who had deliberately packed the General Term of the Supreme Court of the most important Judicial District in the United States, with Judges who were in the interests of the Tammany and Erie Rings, and by that Governor, upon constitutional grounds, vetoed. This action was not unexpected. The man who held many offices without having been honestly elected to more than one or two of them, and signed many corruptly passed laws which had enabled his friends and adherents to steal from the tax-payers of this City, in less than three years, more than $50,000,000, could not be relied upon to sanction any law in the interest of the honest administration of public affairs. He well knew that, if the charter became a law, his friends would be ousted from their offices, and compelled to take themselves to the open road in their former professional capacities or else bring up in some almshouse. Either alternative was too much for his compassionate soul to contemplate, and so he vetoed an act which nine-tenths of the non-office-holding tax-paying people of the City of New-York desired should become a law.

THE "THIRD HOUSE" OR LOBBY

is composed of men who have reduced the business of controlling legislation by the use of money to an almost perfect and exact science. Before a member takes his seat, an adept in this science can tell whether he is purchasable or not. I remember one particular incident which occurred about the commencement of the session, and may be cited as an illustration of the truthfulness of my assertion. In conversation with one of the prominent members of the lobby, he called my attention to an Assemblyman, and asked my opinion of him. As I supposed I had good reason for believing in his integrity, I answered strongly in his favor. I was informed that I had never made a greater mistake in my judgment of the character of a man. "This fellow," said my informer, "comes here to make money, and I have been told by one of his personal friends to go to him and talk business whenever I may desire to negotiate for his vote." The character was a correct one. I believe he turned out to be one of the most corrupt of the whole set, and a leader of high rank in the "BLACK HORSE CAVALRY"—a generic term applied to the purchasable members of the Legislature; also synonymous with "*Bone-hunters*" and "*Commercial Men.*" An expert—not a professional lobbyist—as early as the third week of the session, informed me that the "*Reform Legislature*" would prove to be the weakest and most corrupt ever assembled at Albany. He made a pencil dot in my blue book opposite to the names of seventy members of Assembly whom he designated as "Commercial." Long before I resigned I became morally convinced that his dots were nearly correct.

About the first week in April, one of the leading members of the lobby, who had been defeated in a measure, as he supposed by the superior purchasing power of his opponents, and was therefore incensed at the Legislature, proposed that I should get up a bill in the nature of a "job," no matter how bad in itself—the worse, the greater the certainty of success—and then furnish a reasonable sum of money, say $10,000. He would then put me in the way of purchasing sixty-five of the members. The affair was to be accomplished in such a manner as to present proof positive of money being paid for votes. He stated that the business had become so common and open—members having become careless and eager for trade—that, more than likely some of them would take money openly, and others might receive checks to their own order. I had the greatest confidence in his ability to make his proposition a complete and perfect success. I repeated it to several gentlemen interested in reform; but they concluded they could not enter into any such scheme, even to accomplish so desirable a result as that of putting an end, for a time at least, to legislative corruption.

Soon after my resignation was tendered another member of the "Third House" came to me and said that he was as much disgusted with the "Black Horse Cavalry" as any one could be. He felt it was his duty to put me in the way of obtaining information which would break up the Legislature, but he was largely interested himself, and had in charge the interests of others in what he considered a perfectly legitimate enterprise which he could not jeopardize, and for those reasons could not act as he felt that he ought to. His sympathies were with me and he thoroughly despised the wretches he was compelled to purchase.

Advocates of private and local bills, to make arguments before committees to which such measures are respectively referred, are useful and necessary adjuncts to legislation. But, there is no necessity for an organization composed of professional bribers and, if we could elect honest members, the "*Third House*," as now known, could not exist and the occupation of the lobbyist would be ended. As bad as they are or supposed to be, they are entitled to infinitely more respect than the degraded beings whose votes they purchase.

PROOF OF CORRUPTION.

There is the rub! If we are called upon to make out such a case as it is necessary to prove before a Judge and jury in order to obtain a verdict, before we can convince people of the existence of legislative corruption, then we shall probably fail. The giving and accepting of a bribe is a most difficult thing to prove. It is a very simple transaction between two persons only—the giver and the taker. I think I am safe in asserting that he who pays and he who accepts a bribe for the doing of a wrongful act, will, if it becomes necessary to shield himself from prosecution, commit perjury. If this rule is admitted, then it becomes almost impossible to obtain direct proof, and we are compelled to rely upon such circumstances as I have detailed in this statement. There are hundreds of little indications which are easily detected by one who is present when the "Black Horse Cavalry" is getting ready for a skirmish or a movement in force. Upon a "*fixed*" bill there is usually a large amount of ignorance. None of the "*fixed*" members will argue its provisions or admit that they know anything about it. One of the most certain indications manifests itself by those members remaining in their seats who are usually careless or absent from their legislative duties. When a "fixed" bill is likely to be reached, they will remain in their seats, anxious and watchful for hours, and as soon as the vote is taken they are off. I could mention many other equally convincing and, to me, satisfactory indications. Occasionally a "Black Horse" would take compassion on my forlorn condition and inform me that the bill under consideration was "*fixed*," and advise me, as a friend, out of motives personal to myself, not to fight it—there would be no use in it—let it alone and thereby preserve any infinitesimal popularity or influence which I might have.

If my memory serves me, not more than one or two of the many measures which were introduced into the two branches of the Legislature in the interest of reform in the City of New-York, became laws. But many, of an exactly opposite nature, were easily passed and sanctioned by the Governor. If this is true, it proves that the people at large have very little to hope from merely-partisan rule. Professional politicians, who have made up their minds to feed at the public crib at the expense of their fellow-citizens, whether of one party or another, differ only in name. Their aims and aspirations are about the same. They are public leeches, who seek to and do control in spheres where they ought not even to be tolerated. The idea of knowingly trusting the law-making power in the hands of such creatures could never occur to a constituency not open to the suspicion of being quite as corrupt and degraded as their representatives.

If this can be asserted as a general rule, I suppose the people of the State of New-York will claim that they are an exception; but if they continue to elect such representatives, the opinion of the whole civilized world will place them within the rule, notwithstanding their claim to be outside of it. If they continue to be willing to have dishonest and totally incapable men to make their laws, at a future day, not far distant, they must expect to take up arms and fight the result of their criminal negligence and thoughtless folly. If we continue at the rate we have been deteriorating in our political affairs, we must inevitably come to an obstruction in the form of an armed revolution. And when that does occur, we shall repeat some of the most sanguinary chapters in history. A people, however degraded, will only allow their rulers and oppressors to go to the extent of certain limits—then an upheaval takes place which sweeps these excrescences from the face of the earth. When the ballot-box fails, as it has in this State for the last ten years, to secure good government, the cartridge-box is much nearer than most people dream of. It is the present and immediate duty of all citizens who appreciate the advantages of a republican form of government, be they native or foreign born, to see to it in the future that none but pure and good men, competent to perform their duties, shall be allowed any voice in making the laws. It is of the first importance that they should be possessed of those qualities which will enable them to assist in enacting salutary laws. When this result can be accomplished, all other troubles will vanish, and a clear, healthy political atmosphere will be the reward of a people who have such lawgivers.

The most of our ills of government and local corruption flow from corrupt and vicious legislation. The Legislature is the fountain-head, the source of all government, the power coming directly from the people, through which their will is expressed, and we are compelled to abide by the results of their acts. In law-abiding communities, good and bad laws alike must be obeyed.

The immediate question under consideration is plain. The pernicious results of several of the last Legislatures have placed the issue fairly and squarely before the people; and it is: Shall we intrust the making of our laws to a set of knaves, who obtain their elections for the purpose of selling their votes? Should the answer be in the negative, then take your nominations out of the hands of trading professional politicians, and the much desired result is more than half accomplished. The nominations ought to come directly from the people in whose interests the nominees should be called upon to legislate. If the honest people will make the affairs of politics and government a part of their accepted duty, all will go well, and we can look forward hopefully to regeneration and honest administration of public affairs.

After the professional politicians have been conquered, and their power for evil wrested from their hands, then can we hope to control and govern that other equally dangerous enemy to our republican institutions. I allude to the great and financially, as well as politically, powerful railroad corporations. In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the managers of these corporations, whenever they see fit to assert their authority, are virtually the governors. They can pass or prevent the passage of any law to suit themselves, and, not content with controlling legislation which affects their private interests, they frequently interfere with public measures of the greatest importance. In order to subdue and control this powerful element in our modern commercial society, we must elect men to make the laws for their government, who cannot be purchased by money or moved by other improper influences. I have heard it stated by men of sound judgment, who have had ample opportunity for acquiring knowledge, that there is one "Railroad King" who is quite as potent in Washington as he is in the two States which acknowledge him as their supreme and absolute ruler, where he dictates the laws to be passed and those to be defeated. What protection can there be for popular, property or personal rights when one man can dictate spoliation laws, and compel their passage in the interest of a corporation?

Should I be asked if this task which I have imposed upon myself of writing this statement has been one of pleasure, I should answer most decidedly in the negative. A sincere devotion to the great principles of our Government, a love for the just administration of good laws, and a patriotic sense of honorable duty were the motives which led to my becoming a member of the Assembly. They compelled me to resign that position and have caused me to write what is here presented, for the careful consideration of those who may perchance sympathize with me in love of country, and who may take an interest in trying to preserve those free institutions which were bequeathed to us as a sacred inheritance by the great and good men who first founded and then fought to maintain them. The duty of making this statement has been undertaken and carried forward more in sadness than in any feeling of disappointment or vindictiveness. For I feel that unless the evils to which I have briefly alluded can be remedied, our Republic, which has carried a brave and free people beyond the boundaries of any previously-known prosperity, has seen its best days, and, without our knowing or believing it, the beginning of the end is upon us.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1872.

[Advertisement.]

Grant likes a handsome hat, and Greeley one that wears well. KNOX suits them both, as he does all who purchase from him. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, guarantees beauty, durability and excellence.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Havana and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming*, at 7 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, at 11 A. M.... For Havana, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.—W. H. H. Newman and wife, Miss Grace Newman, Louise Medymore and child, John Sowerby, J. C. Merry, H. Weber, George Park, Miss Emma Park, John Harris, Mrs. Gleason, Annie Griswold, Thomas Walls, Mrs. D. Mess, Miss A. Mess, Albert Parsons, Mrs. Esther Knott, Madilda Swift, Mrs. Gilkison and 2 children, Major Woodhouse, Lionel Woodhouse, W. H. Anderson, Mrs. Young, E. Tuck and wife, H. Schuman, William Roberts, H. J. Curtis and wife, Mrs. Beardsley, E. B. Curtis, Mrs. M. Morton and daughter, C. W. Lewis, wife and 2 children, E. Agar, L. Tucker, Dr. H. F. Essig, Joseph Sheldon and wife, W. Chapman, Frederick Payne, G. N. Sanders, A. Tuck, Charles Lichsenberg, John Doyle, Peter Doyle, J. Smith, Mrs. Whitaker.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool—Ernest Munson, Henry Horsfall, Harvey Goodwin, Mrs. Hyde, Miss Yates, Mrs. Probert, Miss C. A. Probert, Miss E. A. Probert, Miss C. Reese, W. Probert, Mr. Duysters, wife, 2 children and servant, W. F. Johnston, wife and 3 children, Mr. Hughes, A. A. Curtis, A. G. Rogers, D. McG. Mends, J. P. Allen, Mr. Lowerie, Mr. Gills, wife and child, G. A. Meagher, Mrs. Storer and child, G. Lightoller, W. Griffith, A. C. Tucker and 2 children, Mrs. R. Jackson, Rev. James O'Connor, Mrs. E. M. Kee, Miss Lizzie Kee, Miss Frances Kee.

In steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool.—Miss Mary Sweeny, Chas. Spira, M. H. Farley, James Goldrick, Mrs. E. Budd and child, Mrs. P. W. Fisher and 2 children, Mrs. Johnson, J. Chandler, Mrs. E. J. Wright, M. J. Robson, Mrs. A. Halla, Miss Esther Brae, Miss Mary Evans, Miss Kate Hearne, Benj. Roskins, Mr. Cass, G. White, James Daley, E. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Matterson, Frank Sheppard, C. H. Schenck, G. Elees, A. E. Bates, F. Crowther, Mrs. Adams and 2 children, Mrs. E. Huntley and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:30 | Moon sets..11:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:00 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate..1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, June 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

Ship Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Berda, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Barks Holmertraid, (Norw.,) Kjaer, Newry, (Ireland,) Tetens & Bockmann; Daniele Machin, (Ital.,) Rocco, Londonderry, Funch, Edye & Co.; Aladdin, (Norw.,) Evensen, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Proteus, Chipman, Cadiz, James E. Ward & Co.; Iron Age, Crabtree, Matanzas, Tupper & Beattie; Czarina, (Br.,) Nickels, Matanzas, B. P. Buck & Co.; Josie Mildred, Young, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; R. H. Purinton, Crossley, Cardenas, Walsh, Field & Way; J. W., (Br.,) Currie, Cow Bay, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Pohono, Thompson, Boston, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Six Freres, (Br.,) Koney, Falmouth, A. H. Solomon & Co.; L. M. Merritt, Harriman, Cienfuegos, James E. Ward & Co.; Juliet C. Clarke, Mowe, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter; B. Inginac, Austin, Caledonia, R. Murray, Jr.; Mariposa, Milson, St. Mary's, Ga., Miller & Houghton; Leonard Meyer, Hicks, Washington, D. C., A. Abbott; Favorite, Duell, Port-au-Spain, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; James Miller, Thombs, Fernandina, Fla., Miller & Houghton; Fanny, Turner, Port Johnson.

Schrs. Hazard, (Dan.,) Koster, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary G. Curran, Curran, Barbados, Middleton & Co.; Rambler, Hamilton, Governor's Harbor, C. R. Staples; Escort, (Br.,) Curry, Monckton, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Freedom, (Br.,) King, Windsor, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Minerva, Dissosway, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.; A. Richards, Reed, Jacksonville, S. C. Loud & Co.; Albert Thomas, Rose, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Ophir, Murphy, Portland, C. L. Hatch; J. S. Moulton, Crowley, Newburyport, James Murray; Wm. Gray, Allyn, New-London; Oregon, Wilson, Newport, &c.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool May 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 814 passengers to John G. Dale. June 8, 2:35 A. M., 662 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Cuba, hence, for Liverpool; 5½ A. M., passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 1:35 P. M., exchanged signals with a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 2:11 P. M., passed steam-ship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; 9th, 1:44 P. M., 215 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Evans, New-Orleans May 29, and Havana June 4, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. June 1, lat. 23 28, lon. 83 35, spoke ship Riverside, from New-Orleans for Havre; 6th, lat. 31, lon. 79 35, spoke bark S. W. Holbrook, from Sagua for Baltimore; 9th, 47 miles S. from Barnegat, passed steamers Ariadne, E. B. Souder and St. Louis, hence, bound S.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool May 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 683 passengers to J. H. Sparks. June 2, lat. 51 02, lon. 18 11, exchanged night signals with a Guion steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 51, lon. 18 50, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool May 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 950 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. June 3, lat. 47 33, lon. 33 02, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 5th, lat. 44 12, lon. 45 02, passed a bark-rigged steamer, with red funnel, bound E.

Bark Nuova Veritas, (Ital.,) Bertoletti, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Made the southern passage and had fine weather; was 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Arcadia, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cardiff 38 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Made the northern passage and had westerly winds to the Banks, from thence 15 ds. with light winds and fog.

Bark Maria, (Ital.,) Chighigola, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather; has been 8 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Rebecca, (Aust.,) Cetcovich, Newcastle, Eng., March 15, via Fayal 34 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather, and been 5 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Galveston, (of Mystic,) Brand, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Reaper, (of Jersey,) Marrett, Rio Janeiro 5 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to J. McArthur. Crossed the equator May 8, in lon. 30 25, and since had fine weather.

Brig Angelia, Brown, Matanzas 15 ds., via Delaware Breakwater June 8, with sugar to H. H. Swift—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Put into the Breakwater for orders.

Brig Serena P. Smith, (of Bangor,) Dodge, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to Nadal & Cuebas—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Quaco, (Br.,) Mosher, Yabacoa, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. D. Brittan, Carroll, Corpus Cristi 21 ds., with cotton to Russell, Benedict & Co.

Schr. Geo. Washington, (of Boothbay,) Sherlock, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to E. Puig & Co.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, Squires, Humacoa, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. E. M. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Kelley, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sandolphin, Alyford, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster for Jersey City.

Schr. Golden Roy, Overton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leonora, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Bayles, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Margaret Crocket, Bangor.

Schr. Prudence, Halsey, Virginia.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Steers, Virginia.

Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Iona, Kendall, Norwich.

Schr. Scud, Wilson, Hartford.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 10.—Arr. steamers Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, Philadelphia; Neptune, New-York; ship C. A. Farwell, New-Orleans; barks Sarah, New-Zealand; Achilles, London; Cephas Starrett, Sagua; Morning Star, Cienfuegos; brigs H. Stewart, Barbados; Abstainer, Arroyo; Napier, Sagua; J. W. Spencer, Baltimore; P. M. Tinker, Baltimore; steamers Alexandria, from Liverpool; Sherman, from New-York; bark Rosa Donovan, from Tropano; schr. M. C. Mosely, from Sagua.

Below brig Ernest from, Montevideo.

LEWES, Del., June 10.—Arr. brig Addie Hale, from Cardenas; schr. Isabella, from Porto Rico, both for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark S. W. Holbrook. Passed out, bark Delta, for Queenstown.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 8.—Sld. steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, for New-York; June 10, arr. steam-ship Cortes, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The steam-ship Juniata, from Havana, arr. here yesterday.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 10—7 A. M.—Arr. schrs. A. W. Fisk and James Ponder, from Philadelphia, for Boston; George W. Glover, from Rondout, for do.; Gen. Grant and White Wing, from New-York, for do.; American Chief, from do., for Saco; Glad Tidings, from do., for Halifax; Frederick Fish, from Georgetown, D. C., for Portland; Queen of the Cape, of Boston, bound home from mackereling, with 150 bbls.; Astoria, of Southport, bound E. mackereling, with 110 bbls.; High Flyer, of Gloucester, bound S., mackereling.

Sld. steamer Leopold, brig Fannie Butler, schrs. Starlight, (Blatchford,) Fannie Hammer, Maggie M. Weaver, Gen. Grant and A. W. Fish.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Nemesis, Capt. Von Ernster, from New-York May 23, for Bremen, arr. here today.

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—The Inman-line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Leitch, from New-York June 1, and the White Star line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Murray, from New-York June 1, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at noon today.

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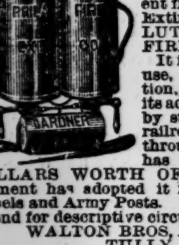

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